Milkmaid

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

BRAND **Milk**

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,477—New Series.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1898.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

· The Best and most Complete Guide in India.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

LIBI OF BOM BRAN OF T ROYAL ASIATI

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October, 1898.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	3rd Dec.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th ,,
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	31st ,,
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	11th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	13th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanza	3,826	1st Dec. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasevich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MORAVIA	E. Mecozzi	3,503	12th Dec. 1898.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnsching	4,766	12th Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1080	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	21st Dec.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 28, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday. 12 NOON.
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,767	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	X	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	15th Dec.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage [illegible] passengers on three months' privilege leave.

[illegible] Particulars apply to

C. RUTNAT, Agent.
[illegible] Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd December, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th December, at 10a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 1st December, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 1st December, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 5th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 10th December.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 2nd December.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 2,097 tons, on or about 6th December.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th November, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missonaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum and 223 Bellasis Road Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle(Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

CLARETS! CLARETS!

EXCELLENT CUP OR BREAKFAST WINES.

	Cash. Qts. Per dozen. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Per dozen. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Per dozen. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Per dozen. Rs. a.
COTES' St. EULALIE	11 0	6 0	12 4	6 12
St. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand"	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
BORDEAUX, "a favourite wine from the district of Bordeaux"	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour"	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 4

GOOD DINNER WINES.

	Cash. Qts.	Cash. Pts.	Credit. Qts.	Credit. Pts.
SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour"	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
GRAVES (white Bordeaux)	20 8	12 8	23 0	14 0

SUPERIOR AFTER-DINNER WINES.

	Cash, Qts. Per dozen. Rs. a.	Cash, Pts. Per dozen. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Per dozen. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Per dozen. Rs. a.
CHATEAU LAROSE "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet"	34 0	20 8	38 0	23 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet"	41 8	23 0	46 8	26 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

	Per hogshead. Rs. a.	Per hogshead. Rs. a.
BORDEAUX	272 0	303 0
St. JULIEN MEDOC	272 0	303 0
PETIT MEDOC	310 0	345 0
SUPERIOR MEDOC	395 0	439 0

This Company's Clarets, which are imported direct from Bordeaux, are known throughout India and the East for their excellent quality, and may be relied on as Sound and Genuine WINES.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

BEG to inform their Constituents that they have now OPENED SEVERAL PACKAGES and replenished their various Departments and are now prepared to meet the usual heavy demands for XMAS PRESENTS. Every article is Moderately Priced so as to be within the reach of all and to have a quick sale of the huge Stock which is Specially Selected, being more various than before and of the best quality which has been for years appreciated in general.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS at HOME should not be forgotten at XMAS time.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a hamper of really CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR,"

ORDERS BOOKED for DELIVERY to any PART of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.

MADRAS AND LONDON.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette".

And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ,

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

CURRENT PRICES OF HELICAL "PREMIER" BICYCLES.

THE HELICAL TUBING is twice the strength (weight for weight) of any Tubing used in the manufacture of Bicycles.

		Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
"PREMIER" Popular Helical Roadster		270	300
"PREMIER" Helical Roadster Model	"S"	300	330
"PREMIER" Helical Road Racer Model	"R"	300	330
"PREMIER" Helical Roadster Model	"P"	370	410
"PREMIER" Helical Road Racer Model	"O"	370	410
"PREMIER" Helical "Path Racer"		370	410
"PREMIER" Helical "Polo"		405	450
"PREMIER" Helical Roadster Model	"Z"	405	450
"PREMIER" Royal Helical Ladies' Safety		405	450
"PREMIER" Helical Ladies' Safety Model	"G"	370	410
"PREMIER" Helical Ladies' Safety Model	"H"	300	330
"PREMIER" Helical Girls' Safety Model	"N"	245	275
"PREMIER" Helical Youths' Safety Model	"M"	225	250
"PREMIER" Helical Tandem (For two Gentlemen)		615	685
"PREMIER" Helical Tandem (For Lady & Gentleman).		650	725
"PREMIER" Kangaroo Gents' Weldless Tube		250	275
"PREMIER" Kangaroo Ladies' Weldless Tube		275	305

The Credit Rates may be divided into 12 equal monthly payments

SOLE AGENTS :—

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

JUST RECEIVED.

		Rs. as.
Melanyl Marking Ink, requires no heating	Bot.	0 14
Moller's Cod Liver Oil, 1898-99 Season	per Bot.	2 2
Dr. Jamieson's Arsenical Soap per Cake	14 as.; Bot.	2 8
Camphor Tar (A Pocket Disinfectant)	Pkt. 3 as.; Doz.	2 0
Mead's Tape Plasters, 3-4 inch and 1 inch broad	at	1 8
Panier Fayard	Pkt.	0 10

BOMBAY AND POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, **BOMBAY**.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple inform, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

CHRISTMAS, 1898.

LATHAM & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

ARMY, BANKING, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S GIFTS:

LATHAM and Co. beg to inform the public that their ANNUAL ARRANGEMENTS for the DESPATCH of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PACKAGES of all descriptions to the United Kingdom are now complete. Prompt delivery is guaranteed, provided packages arrive in Bombay in time to be shipped by the following steamers :—

FOR CHRISTMAS DELIVERY

	Steamer.	Date of sailing.
P. and O.	Arabia	5th November.
Anchor Line	Britannia	12th do.
P. and O.	Caledonia	19th do.

NEW YEAR'S DELIVERY

Anchor Line	Australia	30th do.
P. and O.	Egypt	3rd December.

Packages for the UNITED STATES should arrive in time to be shipped by—

P. and O.	Shannon	22nd October.
Anchor Line	Nubia	do. do.

NOTE.—Packages should arrive in Bombay at least four days before the date of sailing of the Steamer by which they are intended to be shipped.

All Packages must be booked to Latham and Co. and the Railway Receipt sent to them by the first post after despatch of the package.

Full particulars of contents and value of each package should accompany Railway Receipt.

LATHAM & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

WEDDING STATIONERY:
Varieties of New Shapes, embracing Single and Folding Cards, Silver bevelled edges, Fancy Shaped Cards, and Novelties in Booklet form.

MASONIC MENUS AND PROGRAMMES:
Designs of various leading patterns now available.

CORRESPONDENCE CARDS, GUEST CARDS:
Square and Round Corners, White and Coloured Cards, with edges in Gold, Silver, or Plain.

MENUS AND BALL PROGRAMMES:
Chefs d'œuvre of relief-stamping. Lithographed Designs in Gold and Colours, Plain and Fancy Cards embossed with Monograms, Crests, &c.

INVITATION CARDS:
For Dinner, Evening and Juvenile Parties, Lawn-Tennis, Breakfasts, &c.

IN MEMORIAM CARDS:
Plain Black, or Black and Silver Border, Designs in Neutral Tints.

VISITING CARDS:
Square or Round Corners, Gilt bevelled edged Cards, in Fancy Decorated Boxes.

FANCY TINTED NOTE PAPERS:
A large variety in useful sizes suitable for Crests and Monograms.

STATIONERY CABINETS:
Plain or Tinted Papers with Fancy Lithographed ground patterns, boxed in Artistic and Original form.

NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES:
Silurian or Granite Papers, White and Tinted, suitable for half-tola postage. Invitation, Foreign, Demi Official, Foolscap, and other sizes.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING:
Names, Invitations, Addresses, Book Plates, Rewards, &c., &c.

A GRAND EVENING CONCERT
will be given in the
TOWN HALL
On WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, AT 9 P.M.
BY
MADAME LILY HOWARD,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. LORD SANDHURST,
Governor of Bombay.
In aid of the
CHILDREN'S WARD: CONVALESCENT HOME, KHANDALA.

THY SENTINEL AM I — MR. J. McNAUGHT
VIOLIN SOLO……………KALLIWODA
DUET ……………………RUBENSTEIN

PART II.
SONG……………………Come BACK TO ERIN
VIOLIN SOLO ……………CHOPIN
DUET ……………………Oh! WERT thou in the &c.

TICKETS—Reserved Seats, Rs. 3, Unreserved, Rs. 2, Admission Re. 1.

Plan at SOUNDY'S.

SIMON'S GRAND MUSEUM,
BORI BUNDER,
NEW WAX FIGURES
AND NEW SCENERIES, GOOD AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES.
Open Daily from 9 to 11 a.m. and from 4 to 11 p.m.
PRICE OF ADMISSION As. 8.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

THE MEETING on Saturday, 3rd December, WILL NOT BE HELD.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 30th November, 1898.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the article "CRUSHED BONES" will be tested for Tonnage on THURSDAY, 8th December, 1898, at noon, in the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Carnac Bunder, when the attendance of those interested is invited.

By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 30th November, 1898.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE Loan of Rs. 50,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly and having a currency of 50 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 311 and 312 of the Supplement to the "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 22nd November, 1898.

Tenders should be sent into this office, with deposit, addressed to the President, by noon, on the 16th of January, 1899.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 15th February, 1899.

MD. H. HUSAIN,
Revenue Officer.
Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 21st November, 1898.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge of the Bombay Arsenal up to the 9th January 1899, for the SUPPLY of prepared PAWLINS of sizes (more or less) to the Bombay, Quetta, Mhow and Karachi Arsenals, Poona Depot and Factories at Bombay and Kirkee from 1st April 1899 to the 31st March 1900. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists" or "Schedules" (I. O. Form 104 or 105) of the Pawlins (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of tenders being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable on application in writing to this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 5th December 1898 to 6th January 1899, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M., on payment at the rate of Re. one per set of forms.

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which should be submitted in duplicate and in English, and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 noon on Monday, the 9th January 1899. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted.)

H. P. FOORD, CAPTAIN, R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in temporary charge.
Bombay, dated 29th November, 1898.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

POLICYHOLDERS SECURITY.
NEARLY ……………£9,000,000 Stg.

EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

W. E. HILL,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
LESSEES:—CHARLIE TAYLOR AND ELLA CARRINGTON.
TAYLOR-CARRINGTON SEASON,
COMMENCING
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3.
CHARLIE TAYLOR,
ELLA CARRINGTON,
Supported by their large and talented Australian
MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY,
Which now includes the young and talented Australian Prima Donna
MISS LAURA ROBERTS.
19 FIRST CLASS ARTISTES.

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 3.
Production of the Refined Farcical Comedy
NIOBE,
To be followed by a
MUSICAL MELANGE,
In which Miss LAURA ROBERTS, assisted by the Company, will render selections from the famous and favourite Musical Plays
THE GEISHA
AND
THE CIRCUS GIRL.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 5.
Production of the Screamingly Funny Military Burlesque
"TOMMY ATKINS."
Played by Mr. TAYLOR, Miss CARRINGTON and their Company over 250 times.

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC 6.
First Production in Bombay of the Funniest Farcical Comedy of the Day,
A HUSBAND'S NIGHT OUT,
Followed by
A MUSICAL MELANGE,
In which Miss LAURA ROBERTS, assisted by the Company, will render selections from the Present Rage-of-London Musical Plays
THE GREEK SLAVE
AND
THE BELLE OF NEW YORK.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 7.
POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE.
Production for the first time in Bombay of the up-to-date Naval Burlesque
THE QUEEN'S SAILOR
AND
BLUE EYED SUE.

ADMISSION RATES—Rs. 3, 2, and one Rupee.
Seats may be Reserved at SOUNDY and Coy.'s WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
Naval and Military Half Rates to 2nd and 3rd Seats.
Children Half Price to all parts of the Theatre.
Mr. H. P. LYONS, Advance Manager.

VIGNETTES OF OLD BOMBAY, Rs. 15.

INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS will please send their NAMES to JAMES DOUGLAS.
Only 200 Copies of this Edition will be printed.
Bombay, 1st December, 1898.

JUST RECEIVED.
BOYS' OWN ANNUAL (Profusely Illustrated) for 1898, Rs. 5.
GIRLS' OWN ANNUAL (Profusely Illustrated by Eminent Artists) for 1898, Rs. 5.
Apply to RAMCHANDRA GOVIND, Manager to MRS. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON,
BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of GOSWAMINI RUKSHMANIVAHUJI MAHARAJ, widow of SHRI JIVANJI GORSANJI MAHARAJ, deceased.

PURSUANT to "The Probate and Administration Act 1881," and to "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866," Notice is hereby given, that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against or being indebted to the estate of the late GOSWAMINI RUKSHMANIVAHUJI MAHARAJ, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on or about the 23rd day of June, 1897, and whose Will was proved by Messrs. PUDMANABHJI SUBROILU (since deceased) and TRIBHOWANDAS RAMDAS, the Executors named in the said Will on the 27th day of August, 1897, in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts or claims or pay the amounts owing by them as the case may be to the said surviving executor at the office of his Solicitors in the old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, on or before the 31st day of December next. And notice is hereby given that after that day the said surviving executor still proceed to distribute the assets of the said Shri Rukshmanivahuji Maharaj, deceased, amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims (if any) of which he shall then have had notice and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 30th day of November, 1898.

LITTLE & Co.,
Attorneys to TRIBHOWANDAS RAMDAS, the surving executor of the abovenamed deceased.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A REMOVEABLE AMERICAN WOODEN BUNGALOW AND IRON GODOWN.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed by the Bombay Cotton Press Company, Limited, to sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, opposite the new Railway Station—

An elegent looking removeable American wooden house containing one hall, two bed-rooms, and two bath rooms.

Also an iron godown capable of holding 4,500 bales of cotton, 100 ft. by 40 ft.

The materials of the bungalow and godown must be removed away within a fortnight from the day of sale, otherwise whatever ground rent the Port Trust may charge, the Company will have to be paid by the purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of Railway Plant, Stores, also a Quantity of Useful Surgical instruments, &c., &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th inst., and the following days, at 1 p.m. each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depots, Parel:—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., &c., consisting of old caps, casks, crates, scrap, belting, canvas pipes, iron chains, old files, fire bars, hoop iron, scrap iron, and steel, leather scrap, old rails, old ropes, steel tyres, teak timber, zinc sheet pieces, old furniture; bolts and nuts, old portable engine, India-rubber scrap, lamps, brass tubes, iron tyres, bridge work and brake gear materials, brass, copper, copper and gun metal ingots, copper plates, broken glass, wicks, old tents and tarpaulins, machinery, duplicate parts, old iron, wheels and axles, French polish hydraulic jacks, levels and other surveying instruments, roofing, iron work, lead scrap, hand pumps, stationery, wooden sleepers, gun metal and miscellaneous other stores.

Also a quantity of useful surgical instruments.

The materials have been already weighed, and the weighment noted on each lot, and the purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be re-sold on account and risk of the first purchasers.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 1st December, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in Re Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee Wadia and Furdoonjee Dorabjee Dotiwala, lately traded in the name of Wadia Furdoonjee and Co. (insolvents), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st December, 1898, at 2 p.m., in the insolvents' Office at Church Gate Street, consisting, writing tables, sample pieces, glass door cupboards, copying press, punkhas, chairs, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 1st December, 1898.

RARE FRENCH and ENGLISH WORKS Curios, Facetia, illustrations, &c., Very valuable Private Collection. Catalogue 1s. postage 2d.

A. BOUVIER,
44, Rue St. George's Paris.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Manufacturers of FURNITURE of reliable workmanship, combined with MODERATION in PRICE.—Illustrated Sheets Free.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHRISTMAS CARDS. Hand Coloured and Plain, from 8 annas.—CLIFTON and Co., Photographers, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. R. W. Ehler's Valuable Furniture, Collard's Cottage Piano, Victoria, etc., at Dady Sett Hill, Cumballa, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

LANAULI.—THE ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL will be re-opened exclusively for Europeans under the new Management of PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. Arrangements have been made for an excellent cuisine, and for the general comfort of the visitors.

6 FOR Rs. 2-8.—WASHING TIES "for Tying a Bow." Light Fancy Tints, Tartan Plaids, Bright Stripes, etc. A New Stock just to hand.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—OWNER GOING HOME, superior upright COTTAGE PIANO, second hand, excellent condition. Also ARAB PONY and DOG-CART. Apply No. "I. C. E.," care of this paper.

READER.—WANTED thoroughly efficient, reliable PROOF READER. Good Salary to competent man. None but experienced men need apply.—"W." care of this Office.

WANTED, CLERK who has had experience of Warehousing work, and who thoroughly understands Book keeping. Apply, stating salary expected with copies of Testimonials (recent) to "A. B.," care of this paper.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION as BOOK KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "25," care of this office.

WANTED an EXCHANGE by an Officer in a British Regiment going Home next year, with an officer in any Staff Corps Regiment. Apply "A B.," care of this Paper.

WANTED,—COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this Office.

VARIETIES IN GOLD BROOCHES, NECKLETS, BANGLES, PINS and all kinds of JEWELLERY, set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Opals, &c.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., No. 125, Hornby Row, Fort.

RUBBER CARRIAGE TYRES can be fitted to any ordinary Wooden Wheels at strictly moderate prices. W. H. THORNS and Co., BOMBAY and SECUNDERABAD.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

XMAS CARDS! XMAS TOYS! XMAS DOLLS, XMAS PRESENTS, all latest Novelties at Cheapest Prices, Liberal Discount to Xmas Tree Holders. At SHROFF BROS., Hornby Row.

JUST received, Silver Waltham Watches expressly manufactured to our order in London by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., in hunting cases Rs 60; in open faced, Rs 55; guaranteed for six years.—STEFFENAU and Co., Fort, Bombay.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS. SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET.—The undermentioned highly desirable BUNGALOWS, situated in the most convenient and breezy part of the hill. They are all well furnished, command fine views and possess excellent accommodation.—EDEN HALL, JEWAJEE HALL, St. ELMO No. 2, and KHUSHROO LODGE. For Rent and further particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Rugby Hotel, Matheran.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agentst, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla's and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Order, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, Including Postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Chaste and Artistic designs printed on Platinotype paper—Specially interesting, prepared from suitable local subjects and most appropriate for sending home. Before purchasing elsewere call and see the varied collection at the Art Photographic Salon of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
DISCONTINUANCE OF PASSENGER TRAINS BETWEEN SHOLAPUR AND RAICHUR.

ON and AFTER the first of December, 1898, and until further notice, the DOWN PASSENGER TRAIN LEAVING SHOLAPUR DAILY at 2-17 and ARRIVING at RAICHUR at 10-25 the same day and the UP PASSENGER TRAIN LEAVING RAICHUR DAILY at 6-45 and ARRIVING at SHOLAPUR at 14-10 the same afternoon, will be DISCONTINUED between Sholapur and Raichur.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 28th of November, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
SUPPLY OF COCOANUT OIL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun Fire), ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1898 for, the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order, from time to time, during THE PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS, commencing from the 1ST DAY OF FEBRUARY 1899.

CONDITIONS:—binding in terms of CONTRACT.

NOTE:—CONSUMPTION during twelve months is estimated at Tons 450 (four hundred and fifty tons.)

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office.

TENDERS—These must be made out on the Company's "Printed Form" which can be had on application to the undersigned at his Office.

DEPOSIT—Rs. 1,000 (one thousand rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
The General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel (Bombay) dated 1st November, 1898.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

MERCHANTS and others BOOKING GOODS from Bombay to Southern Mahratta Railway Stations and vice versa are advised to enquire from Southern Mahratta Railway Officials or from Messrs. Shepherd and Company, Bombay, what the rates are by the various routes. The Southern Mahratta Railway Company does not hold itself responsible for any loss or inconvenience due to information furnished by other than their own representatives.

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 25th November, 1898.

NOTICE.
ESTATE OF MARY HELEN CRAW DECEASED

PURSUANT to Section 42 of Act XXXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of MARY HELEN CRAW, widow, late of DOONAGIRI, RANIKHET, in the N. W. Provinces, European deceased (who died at Doonagiri, Ranikhet, aforesaid on or about the 3rd day of July, 1897, and Probate of whose Will was on the 25th day of November, 1898, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to FRANCIS EARLE, Esquire, the Sole Surviving Executor of the said Will of the said deceased (George Fleming the other Executor named in the said Will having died at Dehra Dun on or about the 10th August, 1896. (to have effect throughout British India,) are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors, for such Executor at their office No. 30, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 26th day of December 1898, as after that date the said Executor will pay the assets of the said deceased then in his hands as in the said Will directed having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor shall then have Notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to her are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the undersigned Solicitor for the said Executor.—Dated this 25th day of November 1898.

CRAWFORD, BROWN, BAYLEY & DUNLOP,
Executor's Solicitors.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

QUICK ROUTE
THROUGH AMERICA.
THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI-NAGASAKI through the famous Inland Sea of Japan KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific" Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North Western Railways it requires but 4 1-2 days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Doulbe Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers, the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries, evolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—
WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta.
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agent,
San Francisco Overland Route,
No. 4, Water Street,
Yokohama, Japan.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52: —Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL……Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL …… „ 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND …… „ 6,960,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
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Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz.
for India " „ Rs. 76 „ Rs. 40 „
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For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
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This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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India Supplied with the SAME VINTAGE WINES as are consumed at Home.

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Her MAJESTY the QUEEN
H.R.H. The PRINCE of WALES.
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Many of the Leading London Clubs.
Many of H.M. Ships and Regiments.

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Moet's Dry Imperial 1893 is admittedly the Finest Champagne imported into India and is rapidly coming into great request.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold.	Silver	Steel.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Sides ……	60	28	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Sold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock, REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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THE FUNDS
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As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

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ESTABLISHED 1808.
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED ………£13,000,000
FUNDS IN HAND (31st Dec. 1897)……………£ 2,287,029
E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
BRUEL & Co.,
GILL & Co.,
Chief Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON,
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Office 9 Rampart Row.

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ESTABLISHED 1822.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL …………£1,000,000
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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 6
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 9 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel, Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year. Applications to

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on pplication.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

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HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

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Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowin interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

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(LIMITED.)

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BRANCHES:—

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Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST .... " 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, Carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....................................$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

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Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
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PENANG.
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SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

67, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

JAMES SMART,
ESTABLISHED 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,
32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,
[illegible] & 366, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 17m, Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 1-4 m., 2-46a. Low water, 6-50m., 6-26a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Arrival of the Transport Nubia.
Opening of the New Mission Church at Umarkhadi, 5-30 p.m.
The Flying Jordans, 9 p.m.
Simons' Grand Museum, Boree Bunder.
Distribution of prizes, St. Xavier's College, 5-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45.

A MAHOMEDAN FAIR.—The annual Mahomedan fair at the Grant Road burial ground will be held to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, Tamatam and St. Marie (*via* Tuticorin and Colombo) willbe closed at the general post office at 5 p.m. on Sunday the 4th December 1898.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. D. D. Gilder in Gujarati at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. Subject:—" Adulterations in brandy and whisky." The lecture will be illustrated with diograms, and experiments.

ASSAULT ON A POLICE SEPOY.—Dhondoo Vithoba, police sepoy No. 1923 A, made a report to Superintendent Holdway yesterday evening that while walking along the Hornby Road at 6-45 p.m., he was assaulted by two persons. The policeman has sustained a nasty wound on his head but is unable to identify his assailants. He was off duty in plain clothes.

DR. LYNN IN BOMBAY.—Dr. Lynn, the " Master of the Magicians," has now arrived in Bombay and will shortly open his performances in Bombay. He is the original Piccadilly wonderworker, who founded the Egyptian Hall with seances in 1873. His performance is unique, includes many amusing and interesting problems ofthe mystic art. He had lately the honour of which his performances going before his Highness the Maharaja of Scindia, and they were greatly admired and highly spoken of.

A CLUB MANAGER CONVICTED.—Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday resumed the hearing of the case in whichMr. Benjamin Simmons, Honorary Secretary of the British India Marine Service Club charged Robert Cumberland, a paid manager, of the establishment with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 232-10 belonging to the club. The circumstances of the case have already been reported. The Magistrate observed that the evidence in the case was perfectly clear and he had no hesitation in convicting the accused who was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE IN A BUNGALOW.—Flames were noticed on the roof of a hot-water cistern in the Sassoon House situated on e Malabar Hill and occupied by Sir Louis Kershaw, Mr. Walter Lang, and Mr. Moir, on Tuesday morning at about eleven o'clock but were soon put down by the servants in the bungalow. The damage has been estimated at about Rs. 50. The origin of the fire is supposed to be the over-heating of a hot-water pipe which set fire to the dammer on the roof. The fire-brigade were informed, but before they could arrive the servants went up to the roof removed the tiles and extinguished the flames by pouring water.

A NOTED CHARACTER.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagaon Police Court yesterday Maruti Rama, a Hindu, having a record of six previous convictions, was charged with theft of a purse containing Rs. 6-7-3 from the pocket of one Balkrishna Luxmon residing at Naoroji Hill. It appears that on Saturday last complainant was travelling by a local train from Musjid Bunder to Parel. On arrival at Byculla station he noticed that the purse from his pocket was gone and made a report to the railway police who arrested the accused from whom the purse was recovered. The accused was convicted on his admission and was sentenced to suffer four months' rigorous imprisonment.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT ACT BY A MOTHER.—Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Bhagi a Hindu woman was charged with exposing her male child about twelve days old. The child was found, forsaken by its parents, and lying on the road in the 5th Khetwadi Lane. The police removed the child to the Hospital and arrested the accused. She pleaded that she came to Bombay with her husband a few days ago. The husband subsequently left her and as she was starving and unable to maintain the child she left it on the road. The Magistrate convicted her of arash and negligent act and sentenced her to suffer rigorous imprisonment for three months.

CHARGE AGAINST A KHOJAH MERCHANT.—Yesterday afternoon at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality charged Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy, a wellknown Khoja merchant with failing to comply with a Municipal notice calling on him to open latrines on the ground in Lower Colaba of which he is the mortgagee in possession for the use of labourers working there. Mr. Crawford, solicitor to the Bombay Municipality, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Acworth of Messrs. Little and Co., represented the defence. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, held that the charge against Mr. Ahmedbhoy had been established, but in this instance considered it sufficient to warn and discharge him. The point raised by Mr. Acworth for the defence in the case would be referred to the High Court.

TAYLOR-CARRINGTON COMPANY.—In our present issue our readers will finda full advertisement relative to the prospective doings of the Taylor-Carrington Company during their all-two-short season at the Tivoli Theatre which commences on Saturday December 3. Mr. Taylor and Miss Carrington may always be depended upon for presenting up-to-date pieces, and the list of plays announced for production this season is no exception from their rule. The opening comedy " Niobe " has already been spoken of with praise in these columns; the Second production, the Tommy Atkins Burlesque is described as Mr. Taylors Indian Mascotte; the third production a Husbands' Night Out is a farcical comedy quite new to Bombay; and the fourth, a curles que entitled The Queen's Sailor is also new to us here. With such exceedingly strong attractions, combined with a reputation for always doing justice to the material used, Mr. Taylor and Miss Carrington may assuredly look forward with confidence to form crowed housesr and intending patrons will be acting wisely by booking their seats immediately at Soundy and Company's where the Reserve plans are open for the four performances.

THE SHRI-SAMASTH SWAMI HANUMANDASJI AT MOUNT ABU.—During the stay of his Holiness the Shri-Samasth Swami at Mount Abu the Maharaja Balabhudrashinghji, the agent to the Governor General Rajputana visited the cave in which his Holiness had taken up his abode and where he lived under " Mouna Vrutha" (*i. e.*) suspension of power of speech The Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana zealous devotee as he is of the Mahatmaji, looked minutely after the comfort of his Holiness. For full four days and nights prior to the venerable Mahatmaji's departure from the cave for Pushkar, the Maharaja Balabhudra singhji and his consort the Rani Ranaraatji lived like pilgrim, in the open air at the entrance of the cave placing their services at the disposal of the venerable Mahatmaji. On the departure of his Holiness the Royal couple left the cave with many blessings from the venerable Mahatmaji. On the 22nd instant his Holiness was interviewed by master sahib Sheopratapji, private secretary to his Highness the Maharaja of Kotah, at Hushkar, and in the name of the Maharaja, invited the venerable Mahatmaji to visit Kotah which he will probably do in the second week of December next.

DROWNED IN A MILL TANK.—A coroner's inques was held yesterday at Parel on view of the body of a Hindu woman name unknown aged about forty-five years. Her body was found floating in a tank in the compound of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Mill on Tuseday by a townsman who informed the police. The police had the body removed which was decomposed and was dressed in a " sari". There was an ear-ring with some pearls in it in the right ear and a piece of silver attached to a string in her neck. A " butlakie" was beaten throughout the town but no one came forward to identify the body. The jury thereupon brought in an open verdict. After the enquiry by the coroner was concluded a Hindu Goldsmith named Gunoo Apa residing at Kala Chowkey Road came forward and identified the body as that of his sister Choobai. Gunoo stated that she was a widow and had been residing with him. She had been in indifferent health for the past fifteen years. About 8 p.m. on Monday she left his house and Gunoo believing that she had gone to his brother's house made no search for her. On his return from Fort at noon yesterday Gunoo heard that the dead body of a woman had been found floating in a tank at Parel. He went to the tank and identified the body.

AN INCORRIGIBLE SON.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting 3rd Presidency Magistrate, Constable Sullivan charged Diago Antone De Penha, a compounder in the service of Dr. Spencer, with committing an assault on his aged father Nicholas Evelin De Penha, a clerk in the Political Department of the Secretariat. Complainant in his evidence said that last night he went to complainant's house to see his younger children. Accused and his wife were seated at a time, and soon after the former came up to him and charged him with disgracing him in the eyes of his relatives and friends. He then became violent and went and fetched a walking stick with which he dealt complainant a violent blow on the head. Complainant sustained a severe wound which bled freely and soon after fainted. Eventually a report of the affair was made to the Police, and accused was charged. Mr. Oliveira pleader, for accused said that he understood complainant did not wish to go on with the case. Complainant said he could not think of prosecuting the present charge as the accused was his son and he felt he should forgive him. The magistrate admired the magnanimity of the complainant and decried the conduct of the accused as disgraceful. Had the case been proceeded with his worship would certainly have sent accused to prison for the offence. The case against him was allowed to be withdrawn.

THE FATAL CART ACCIDENT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner the coroner, concluded the enquiry regarding the circumstances touching the death of Trimbuck Rawji a cart driver, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday. The deceased on the 12th October last was driving his cart along the Reay Road when a pin from the axel of the cart fell out and while he was adjusting it another cart driver by one Wairawan Karipani came from behind. One of the wheels of that cart passed over the heel of the left foot causing a wound. Deceased was removed to the J. J. Hospital where his condition grew worse and the hospital authorities summoned Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate to take the dying deposition. In his deposition deceased said that he warned Wairawan not to drive his cart too close to his cart but the latter did not pay heed to his warning and after he was hurt. Wairawan drove his cart furiously away. On this statement Wairawan was arrested by the police and placed before Mr. Webb, on a charge of rash and negligent driving and was released on bail, Deceased died on Saturday. Two more witnesses who were examined before the coroner yesterday said that the accused was driving his cart at a walking pace and that after the deceased was injured he pulled up his cart. The House-Surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to exhaustion, the result of a lacerated wound of the left foot, and the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

A WEDDING IN THE WADIA FAMILY.

A VERY pretty wedding was celebrated on Monday evening at the Pabaney Villa, the magnificent residence of Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, situated at Warden Road, the contracting parties being Mr. Cursetjee Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia, and Miss Shirinbai Furdoonji Moola Feroze. The Wadias are a well known family in Bombay, and that of the bridegroom's father particularly as a leading merchant trading with China in opium and cotton twist, and well connected with several mills in Bombay. The bride's father also comes from a learned family, himself being an assistant in a merchant's office. The young couple were well suited to each other in taste and compatability of temper. Mr. Currimbhoy, an intimate friend of Mr. J. A. Wadia, placed his handsome villa at the disposal of the parties, it having been beautifully equipped with all that could make it attractive for the occasion. The garden ground was filled with shrubbery, plants, palms and flower pots, and when lit up, the whole place presented a pleasing appearance. The inside of the villa was equally ornamented with pictures, paintings and marble figures, the floor being covered with rich Persian carpets. The pleasing feature of the wedding was that it presented none of those noisyshows usually to be met with at native marriages; it was a quiet unpretentious function so much to be admired in a sleinn ceremony. Mr. Jamsetji had invited a few personal friends, and a few Parsi and ladies connected with his family and that of the bride. They assembled at the Pabaney villa soon after 5 o'clock and the ceremony commenced at sunset, the officiating priests being Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Dustoor Pestonji Byramji Sanjana, and his son, Naib Dustoor Darab Peshotum B.A. The solemnization of the wedding ceremony occupied nearly an hour, after which the high priest pronounced words of benediction, and addressed a few precepts of morality to be observed in their now altered state of life, enjoining at the same time that they should love one another with true and abiding affection, and make themselves happy and comfortable. They must not forget the ennobling influence of a married life, and their duty to each other and to their neighbours and friends. Presents were then made to the married couple, which were very rich and handsome. The bride is an accomplished young lady, well educated in English and in music, and which adds to her charms. The bridegroom is also an educated young gentleman, and joins his father's firm in business. Amongst those present were Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs M. M. Hiramanek, R. D. Sethna, J. D. Gandhi, B. A. Wadia, K. A. H. Wadia, J. A. Wadia, B. J. B. Wadia, Edulji Rustomji Reporter, Dady Rustomji, Jehanjir B. Rustomji, M. E. Morris, Professor C. M. Katelli, Cowasji Pochaji, B. S. Mehta, Dr. Temuljee Nariman, Dr. R. B. Nariman, Messrs. D. S. Mody, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Goolam Hosein Currimbhoy, Kawasjee and Dhunjibhoy Furdunjee Moola Feroze, Esoof A. Dharamsi, Sasoon J. David, J. Ezra, M. G. L. Pasta, Dr. H. N. Seervai, Dr. F. B. Seervai, Lukhmidas Hemidas, Narondas Dyal Rao Bahadur Ellapa Balaram; Cowasji S. Cooper, Jamsetji S Cooper, Pestahjee J. Vakil, &c.,

In honour of this happy and auspicious wedding, Mr. Jamsetjee A Wadia has placed the handsome sum of Rupees 20,000 in the hands of responsible trustees, with the condition that the capital should remain intact and the interest be used for the benefit of the needy. The trustees are at liberty to invest the capital either in Government paper or any other valuable securities, so as to raise the income for the benefit of the poor. The whole party proceeded to the refreshment tables, where ample justice was done to the good things placed thereon. The toast of the bride and bridegroom was proposed in a suitable speech by Mr Sassoon J David, and the health of the couple was drunk with cheerful enthusiasm. Mr. Jamsetjee replied on behalf of the bridegroom, and thanked those who had taken the trouble to attend the wedding, and honoured him with their presence. He also thanked Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim for placing his beautiful mansion at his disposal. The whole party separated at about 8 o'clock.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	2	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	2	0	18
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi..................	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	3	0	21
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and unknown............	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	11
Total........	7	6	93
Total plague deaths to date ...	32,074	28,217	

THE PLAGUE AT KOLAR

Of the two Marwadies in the Plague Camp one was discharged a few days after his admission. The other man is lingering out, Buboes have made their appearance, but he would not allow the Doctors to open them; and prefers to take his chance. A servant in the employ of Mr. Lavelle, of the Geological Department, staying with his master in the Travellers Bungalow at Marikuppum, and who returned but the other day from Bangalore, was removed to the Plague Camp last Wednesday as as suspicious case. The native lad, a passenger from Bangalore, who had been removed to the plague shed at Bowringpet, on the arrival of the train from Bangalore last Monday week, as he was suffering from high fever at the time, died of plague on Wednesday afternoon. His body was cremated, and the Inspecting Plague Medical Officer saw the corpse reduced to cinders, and the whole of his clothing burnt.—*Kolar Gold Field News.*

THE FLYING JORDANS.

NEW ATTRACTIONS.

THE Flying Jordans and their combination of popular artists, again attracted an enormous audience to the Curzon Pavilion varieties last evening, when the first change of programme was presented, every item of which being well received. The programme opened with an admirable sketch entitled " an Irishmans troubles " in which the ever popular James Howard and Fanny St. Clair kept the audience in roars of genuine and hearty laughter, Miss Mamie Jordan was once again seen to advantage in her aerial flights. Frank Halter one of the few eccentric comedians seen in Bombay rendered a complete series of fresh songs "gogs" and business, whilst Olaf Schrader fairly captivated his audience with his clever and humorous antics on the wheel. Little Miss Nellie Jordan executed a spanish dance in fine style. while the Singing of Miss Pauline Collins. The Farley Trio and the dancing of the two Willmars, terminating with a sensational aerial act by the Flying Jordans ended a performance of great variety and charm There will no doubt be another large audience present this evening, whilst to-morrow a Grand Parsee performance is announced, under the patronage of many leading citizens. Owing to the enormous success of last Saturday's matinee there will be another day performance next Saturday, when the management have generously invited the children of the various charitable institutions to be present.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

THE LAW OF PRINCIPAL AND SURETY.

EXECUTION OF A JOINT OR SEVERAL DECREE. KUSAJI BIN RAMJI PATIL DUKRE VS. VINAYAK R. PARBHU.

THIS was an appeal against the order of the Hon. Mr. W. H. Crowe, District Judge of Poona, in miscellaneous application No. 1091 of 1897. Mr. V. S. Bhandarker (for Mr. S. V. Bhandarker) appeared for the appellant, and original petitioner Kusajee Patal, and Mr. Trimbak Ramchandra Kotwal for the respondent, Vinayak. The appellant petitioner prayed for an order under section 223 Civil Procedure Code, transferring to the Bombay Court of Small Causes the decree or order in appeal No. 97 of 1890 of the High Court, under Act 10 of 1870, which ordered the respondent, varying the order of the Poona Court in respondent's favour, to refund the money of compensation to appellant and pay his costs, for execution. The petitioner alleged that the opponent was a resident of Bombay, and he had to recover from him under the said decree Rs. 1,635-10-0 on account of interest, and Rs. 550-15-4 on account of costs, and that the opponents' property was within the jurisdiction of the Bombay Small Causes Court. The opponent pleaded limitation and non liability for the interest claimed.

The District Judge found that the application was time-barred.

Mr. Bhandarker for the appellant, said the District Court was wrong in following the Calcutta ruling which was opposed to the Bombay ruling in I L R 12 Bom. 411, and followed in I L R 13, Mad 1, and I L R 17 all 99. The appellants remedy was in execution proceedings, and not by separate suit. The former application for execution was sufficient to save the bar of limitation as the liability of the surety and principal was joint. Partial execution is sufficient, the whole decree need not be executed, I L R 15, Bom.

Mr. Kotwal, for the respondent, said: Interest is not due under the decree as the decree is silent about it, and respondents liability about interest was determined in a proceeding to which he was not a party. The decree as to interest cannot be excuted. The Court executing a decree connot alter, vary or add to the terms of the decree, I. L. R. 22 Bom. 42, and cases cited therein: The liability of the surety must be determined by the combined effect of the decree and surety bond. Reading these two together, the principal is liable for the sum awarded and costs, but the surety is liable for the principal sum only. There are distinct reliefs against each, and separate execution can be had against each for the diffirent relief. Even as against the same judgment debtor, if deffirent reliefs are given, execution for one relief does not save the other from being barred. The reliefs awarded are not joint as to the whole decre. As to costs and interest, if at all payable by the respondent, it was a several decree against principal only. The case comes under article 179, explanation one, para two, of the second schidule of the limitation Act. The execution, as to costs and interest, against the surety was a mere nullity as being something beyond the decree against him, I. L. R. 13 Bom 237, The cases cited for the appellant have no bearing on the facts of the present case. Though the ruling in I. L. R. 12 Bom 411 has been cited in I. L. R. 19 Bombay 580 and in I. L. R. 22 Bom 42 without comment or disent, the question raised therein does not arise here. Assuming it does arise. the case in 12 Bom was wrongly decided. It is dissented from in I. L. R. 22, Cal 25; I. L. R. 23, Cal 212; 15 Madras 203, The appellants' remedy as against the surety was a separate suit and not in execution proceedings. The claim is time-barred and the lower Court's order should be confirmed.

The question being of great importance, two separate concurring judgments were recorded. The Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons said: The facts are these. Compensation was awarded to the respondent under the Land Acquisition Act. The appellant who had made a counter claim to the compensation, appealed to the High Court. The respondent when paid the money gave security for its refund if the appellate court so ordered Court decided the appellate court, so ordered. The High Court decided the appeal in the appellants' favour on 25th September 1893. The appellant applied in execution on the 17th February 1894 against the surety alone for the recovery of the principal amount paid, with the interest on the same and the costs of the litigation. He recovered the principal amount only as the High Court held that the surety was liable for the amount named in his surety bond only, and not for any interest or for costs, see Damodar vs. Kusaji p. s. 1895 p. 227. He filed his present application on the 16th February 1897 to have the decree transferred to Bombay, in order to excute it against the respondent to recover from him the said interest and costs. The District judge held that the application to execute the decree against the respondent was time barred, since the appication against the surety was not made in accordance with law, citing I. L. R. 23 Cal. 212. This High Court, however, has decided that the mode of enforcing payment by a surety is by summary process in execution, and not by means of a seperate suit, and the District judge ought to have followed that decision of this court, rather than that of another High Court. Treating then the application against the surety of the 17th February 1894 as a step properly taken in execution against him, and assuming that he is to be treated as a party to the suit bound by the decree in so far as he was a surety for its due performance, we have to see if the application is one that takes effect against the respondent. The answer to this question depends upon whether the liability was expressly confined by his bond (Ext. 7) to the principal sum of Rs. 4951-13-11, which was paid to the respondent and as to that sum only, can there be said tobe any joint liability under the combined effect of the decree and the surety bond. For the interest and costs there was but one person made liable under the decree, viz. the respondent. The case, therefore, is one in which the decree or order has been passed severally against more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject matter as payable or deliverable by each, and according to explanation to Article 179 of the Limitation Act, the application takes effect against only such of the said persons as it may be made against. The application of the 17th February 1894, therefore, does not take effect against the respondent and the present application to execute the decree is time barred. For this reason we dismiss the appeal with costs.

ANGLO-SAXON SUPERIORITY.

TO WHAT IT IS DUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A book under the above tittle was published in France by Edmond Demolins, a French writer in April 1897. In two months it ran through five editions. In 1898 it was translated into English from the tenth French Edition with an introduction by the author, and was published by Simpkins, Marsnall, Hamilton, Kent and Co. of 50 Leadenhall Street London. The welcome which the book received in France is the best test of its value especially when we consider the natural reluctance of Frenchmen to admit that the Anglo-Saxon is their superior. But if Frenchmen stand in need of the information and instruction which the book conveys, how much greater is our need, how much more readily should we welcome it and how much more earnestly should we endeavour to profit by its instruction. A few extracts from some of the opinions passed on the book by French journals will suffice to indicate both the nature of its contents and its great value. *La Libre Parole*:—"Young men sometimes ask me what to read with profit. To-day I would answer them, 'take up a first class-book, a work of profound social analysis:' " A qui tient la superiorite des Anglo-Saxons." *La Cocarde*:—We recommend all true patriots to read and inwardly digest this volume . . . We must thank M. Demolins for having written it." *Le Journal de Renues*:—" This very remarkable book makes us think: it does even better than this; it provokes a manful resolution of giving a better direction to our lives, It should be read by all who wish to improve the future of our children and of our country." *Le Patriote de Normande*:—" This book should be in the hands of all who care for our future." *Le Echo de Paris*:—"I should like to see M. Demolin's book in the hands of all heads of families, of all educators of our youth." *Le Figaro* " I cannot end better than by advising all good Frenchmen to read, and to get others to read, that book of M. Demolins which Jules Lemaitre has twice recommended in these columns."

To us Natives of India the book is of especial value. It will, I think, show to our countrymen wherein our institutions, social and educational, are at fault, in what respects our efforts to ameliorate our condition have been misdirected, and what mistakes we have made and are still making in the education of our boys and young men. It ought, therefore, to be brought prominently to the notice of our educationists, our social reformers, and our political leaders,—Yours, &c.,

S. N. P.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 1.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

591,97—Khunderao and S—Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim Hajee vs Kishorilal Hurnandrai and others—Hiralal M and M
117,93—Framjee and D—Bamanshah Hormusjee Kapadia vs Cooverbai widow—Nanu and H
294,93—Pestonjee R and K—Ebjee Oomersey and others vs Hurdayalmul Dharyalmul—Smetham B and N
436,97—Manshuklal D and J—Navivahu vs Bapujee Juggonnath and another—Bhaishunker and K
706,97—Mansuklal D and J—Narotumdas Anundji vs Nana Naroo Sakorkar—In person, K B Mehta
243,94—Tyabji D and Co—Narondas Canjee vs Madhowjee Bhugwanjee and another—Mirza H Khan
115,98—In person—Sewjee Kanjee vs Munibhai widow and others—Mirza H Khan
959,97—Ardeshir H and D—Fackrudin Baba Saheb vs Abdul Cadir Baba Saheb and others—In person.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT SCHOOL.

THIS excellent institution at Bandora was " en fete" on Tuesday evening on the occasion of the annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the school—a function which was presided over by his Grace the Most Reverend Dr. Theodore Dalnoff, S. J., Archbishop of Bombay, and which owed its success to the untiring exertions of the Superioress, Sister Theodorine, and her co-workers in the convent. There was a very large gathering of the relatives and friends of the convent school children aswell as those who have a sympathetic interest in the welfare and prosperity of the institution. These latter included a large number of European, East Indian and Parsee ladies and gentlemen. In the spacious playroom to the north of the school compound a stage, most artistically decorated and draped in front with fine art muslin and pink roses, was erected, and here the young performers of the evening gave an exhibition of their histrionic talent and vocal and instrumental training, preceded by calisthenic exercises by the little orphans, the day scholars and little boarders of the school. All the children showed careful training on the part of the reverend Sisters, and the manner each one of them went through the rather intricate evolutions of a drill was very pleasing to the on-lookers. The elder girls divided the honours of the evening between the stage and the pianofortes, violin and guitar. The execution of these performers was a masterly manipulation of the instruments and was well received by the audience. The evenings' entertainment was brought to a close by the staging of a drama in four acts entitled " False idea cured by experience," the dramatis personæ being entrusted to several talented young ladies of St. Joseph's Convent School. The piece was as instructive as it was interesting and one in which all the young amateurs played well. At the conclusion of the performance the school report was read and ran as follows:—

As this year was healthier than the past one our schools re-opened in January with an increase of pupils. The total number of children at the end of this our scholastic year is 677. Of these 135 are boarders, 259 in the Orphanage, of whom 33 are employed in domestic work, 193 in the day-school, and 90 in the village-evening-school. As we have an increase of mistresses, we have been able to form more classes for the improvement of our pupils. We have at present in the English-teaching and European Schools 21 classes. These were visited by Mr. J. Oliver, Educational Inspector, on the 12th and 13th September respectively, He inspected each of the standards up to the 9th in the European School and 7 of the English-teaching, and was pleased with the intelligent answers he received from the pupils. After doing justice to the various classes in both schools, he satisfactorily concludes his report by the following extracts.

Extract from the report of the European School.—The needlework throughout the school was good. Great attention is also paid in this school to good manners, order, discipline and general neatness. The girls in the higher classes are all taught physical and musical drill, and the children in the lower classes are instructed in an elementary form of physical drill in the kindergarten classes. " I may state, in conclusion" that this school has an excellent building and a very ample supply of furniture, books, maps, etc The girls have also an opportunity of acquiring the elements of zoology, as there is a small but well arranged museum attached to the school. "

Extract from the Report of the English Teaching School.—" The needlework throughout this school was good and of a useful and practical character. The children are also taught physical drill and singing. The whole system of education imparted in this school is of a thoroughly practical nature, and is calculated to fit the girls for the special duties which they will have to perform in after life, I may state, in conclusion, that this school is located in an excellent building, and has a very ample supply of furniture, books, maps, etc. "

This year we sent up two candidates for Matriculation. Besides the several branches of knowledge laid down by the Government code, the boarders of the higher standards cut out and make their own dresses, apply themselves to learn all kinds of fancy-work, and on Saturdays devote themselves to cookery. The conduct of our children has been very satisfactory on the whole, and it is gratifying to see the esteem and attachment in which the teachers are held by their respective scholars. The health of our children, too, has been, thanks be to God, very good throughout the year. Most gratefully do we offer a return of thanks to our devoted medical attendant, Dr. D'Monte, who so readily rendered his services whenever he was called.

The report having been read his Grace the Archbishop addressed those present and in the course of his speech congratulated the school on its satisfactory report for the current year.

It was impossible even to the most casual observer on entering the school and the grounds not to be struck with the scrupulous cleanliness of the building and the healthy cheerful looks of the children. It is of this school that Dr. Haffkine, when he visited it, said that plague could not enter its precincts—a high compliment which the Sister Superioress and the other sisters of the institution richly deserve.

NDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 19th November 1898:—

Robert Hewson, head clerk, Deputy Commissioners office Hazara district, Abbottabad, Punjab. A contrivance whereby an ordinary soldier's blanket (or any other blanket) may be used as a cloak with cape and hood for protection from cold or rain, or be reconverted into a blanket for bedding or covering in a minute.

Walter Martin Musgrave, of the firm of John Musgrave and sons, limited, engineers, millwrights, boiler makers and iron founders, of Globe Iron works, Bolton, in the county of Lancaster. Improvements in the construction of vertical compound steam engines, and in apparatus for automatically lubricating the same.

Louis Antoine Garchey, ceramic manufacturer, of the Demi-Lune, near Lyons, France, Improvements in the manufacture of ceramic stone.

An applicaion for leave to file an amended specification in respect of the undermentioned invention has been filed.—

Frederick Henry Addis, district railway locomotive superintendent, Mhow, Central India. A new or improved apparatus for cooling air, adopted to both rooms and vehicles and applicable to refrigerators and the like.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed.—

Hercules Sanche, physician, of New York city, in the country and state of New York, U. S. A. A means of utilising the dynamic energies or inductive force of matter, and appartus connected therewith. (Specification filed 10 November 1898.)

Peter Smith Swan, broker, 12 Clive row, Calcutta Improvements in machines for pulling punkahs. (Specification filed 15 November 1898.)

Charles James Dear, Gentleman, of 127 Victoria street Westminster, London. An improved machine for the breaking, scutching, decorticating, and like treatment of ramie and other fibrous plants. (Specification filed 16 November 1898.)

Thomas Edwin George Cooper, civil engineer, of Simla, in the Punjab. A deodoriser, to be called "Cooper's sanitary deodoriser." (Specification filed 7 November 1898.)

Jacob Steiger, manufacturer, of 24 Finsbury square London. Improvements in the manufacturer of artificial fuel. (Specification filed 15 November 1898.)

Henry Valentine Simpson, Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, of 15 Auckland road, upper Norwood, in the country of Surrey. Improvement in treating wood for the purpose of rendering it non-inflammable or for preserving it. (Specification filed 15 November 1898.)

Chester Ives, journalist, of Lurgan house, Wholsey road, East Molesey, in the country of Surrey. Plasty compositions. (Specification filed 15 November 1898.)

Nicolas Flechtenmacher, engineer, of Bucharest, in the kingdom of Roumania. An improved electro-acoustic telegraph with Morse transmitter. (Specification filed 15 November 1898.)

The fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

The Vacuum Brake company, limited. Improvements in or applicable to vacuum broke mechanism. (From 11 January 1899 to 11 January 1900.)

George Macallan. Improvements relating to the blast pipes of locomotives and other high pressure engines. (From 25th January 1899 to 25 January 1900.)

Edward Robinson. An apparatus for drying tea grain and other substances. (From 15 August 1898 to 15 August 1899.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

James Alexander Crawford. A machine for pressing tea into boxes, called Crawford's patent ten-press. (Specification filed 17 August 1894.)

Silvanus Phillips Thompson. Improvements in devices for prevention of retardation in electric cables (Specification filed 17 August 1894.)

William Shaw Smith and James Frederick Nugent. Improvements in incandescent electric lamps. (Specification filed 13 August 1894.)

Edward Jacob Hill and Vincent Walker Hill, Improved means of supporting railway and other carriage window. (Specification filed 15 August 1894).

Allan Stewart, Charles Stewart, and John Farmer. Improvements in and relating to appliances for burning oil in steam boiler and other furnaces. (Specification filed 15 August 1894.)

Allan Stewart, Charles Stewart, and John Farmer. Improvements in relating to appliances for feeding and burning oil in steam boiler and other furnaces. Specification filed 15 August 1894.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hansa Line s s Rothenfels, 1,804 tons, Captain W Tegge, will sail to-day for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay Japan Line s s Hiroshima Maru, 2,085 tons, Captain S Tsuji, will sail to-day for China and Japan with a general cargo, and 29 deck passengers.

THE s s Woolwich, 2,107 tons, Captain C E Cox, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Batoum, 5th November, with a cargo of 127,000 cases of kerosine oil and 12 donkeys, and Mr Jamsetjee M Kuppawalla as a passenger.

THE B I S N and Co's s s Goa, 1,217 tons, Captain H B C Plommer, will sail to-day for Zanzibar &c., with a general cargo, and the following passengers: Captain and Mrs H C B Daun, Store Sergt and wife, 4 women and 10 children, and 110 deck,

THE B I S and Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain J Mac Lean, will sail to-day for Persirn Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, and the following passengers. Mr A D Brown, Mr C Tindall, Mr V C Macmanel, Mr J S Cole, Captain E D C Cameron, Mr Ebrahim, Mr Mahomed bin Abdoola, Mr D H Jegins, and Mother, Mrs P S deSouza and 65 deck.

THE Portuguese gunboat Bengo, under the command of Captain Guerreiro, which left Bombay harbour last Wednesday, proceeded to Diu, and after staying there for an hour, left that harbour for Damaun, where she reached on Friday evening, leaving again on Monday evening for Bombay. During the short stay of the gunboat here three of her officers visited Oodwara, where they saw the principal fire temples from outside.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 30.

Shd	Vessels	Ton	Capt	Destination	Date	Agent
	Avoca	944	Davidson			A Munjee
	Baghdad	819	Hill			M M & Co
	Courland	761	Fairweather			D Abdulla
	Clyde	2198	Denny	Aden		P & O Co
	Camorta	1351	Magenta	Calcutta		M M & Co
	Union	830	Pederson			Bombay Co
	Flor de Din brig	133	Nacoda			.....
	Hermod	830	Nielson			Bombay Co
	Forelaid	2881	Chambers			K N & Co
	Booldana	2143	Kilpatrick			M M & Co
	Chyebassa	1688	Metcalfe			Do
	Umta	3459	Harrington			Do
	Nadir	2011	Sandilands			T M & Co
	Ship Ladakh	1908	Hannah			.....
	Oolobaria	3470	Lee			M M & Co
	Dean	958	Hamilton			R S & Co
	Chusan	2852	Street			P & O Co
	Byculla	1095	Tyrell			M M & Co
	Kola	497	Livingstone			M M & Co
	Woolwich	2107	Cox			A Montachaff

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Woolwich s	Cox..........	Batoum, Nov 5

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Vindobona s	Bellen	China, &c
	Bezwada s	Smith........	Calcutta
	Clio s.....................	Johnson	Hull via Karachi
	Ileaface s	Nacoda	Maculla, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Rothenfels, Tegge, for Hamburg via Karachi
" Hiroshima Maru, Tsuji, for Japan, etc
" Goa, Plommer, for Zanzibar, etc
" Kilwa, MacLean, for Persian Gulf, etc

The steamer Oolobaria, for Calcutta, &c, entered for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 30.

FROM GLASGOW.

Australia s—315 cases whisky, 49 cases ginger wine and 18 cases rum Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee
City of Khios s—16 cases whisky Jamsetji Brothers and Co

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of London s—50 cases whisky B Smyth and Co

FROM LONDON.

Bombay s—1 hogshead rum Eduljee Bezonjee
Egypt s—24 cases cheese Charles Phillimore and Co, 8 cases medicine, etc, Madon Sons and Co
Carthage s—30 cases ham, bacon and cheese Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee

FROM HAMBURG.

Hochheimer s—4 hogsheads methylated spirit Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee
Rudesburg s—1 cask rectified spirit of wine Treacher and Co
Stolzenfels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit D Cowasjee

FROM CHARANTE.

Caledonia s—37 cases brandy Jamshedji Brothers and Co
Carthage s—13 cases brandy Jamshedji Brothers and Co

FROM ANTWERP.

Rothenfels s—140 cases candles R A Hoosen

FROM NEW YORK.

Australia s—23 cases medicine, etc, J A Kirkbride and Co

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—100 barrels current G H Allibhoy, 10 qr-cask still wine B X Furtado and Co

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—200 cwt peas Ralli Brothers. 40 bales wool Bhuwan Harbham, 25 bales cotton waste and 60 bales gunny cuttings Purshotum Bhimjee

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—40 bales skins Ewart Latham and Co, 31 bales skins W and A Graham and Co, 10 cwt mother of pearl shells J M Rehimtoola, 300 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers, 7 pots rosa oil E A Mochalla, 4 cases brassware L B Bhootwala

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—6 pots rosa oil E A Mochalla

FOR ANTWERP.

Foreland s—2,510 cwt rapeseed, 6,198 cwt teelseed and 6,027 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers

FOR HAMBURG.

Rothenfels s—10 cwt gum Bauer and Kranse

FOR DUNKIRK.

Den of Airlie s—2,000 cwt poppyseed and 4,681 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers, 6,000 cwt linseed Killick Nixon and Co, 2,000 cwt linseed and 2,000 cwt rapeseed Dharsee Nanjee and Co

FOR GENOA.

Clan Macrae s—2,001 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co
Singapore s—2,000 cwt linseed Finlay Muir and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—50 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co, 6 cases Indian chutney and 40 cwt curroo roots G F Talati, 13 cwt hysabole Yan Shun and Co, 63 cwt kismis A H Cumroodin and Co
Peshawar s—150 bales twist Bombay National M Co, 1[illegible] 100 bales twist Morarjee Goculdas and Co, 500 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co, 100 bales cotton M H E Ellias
Chusan s—300 bales twist Yan Shun and Co, 300 bales twist King Wah, 200 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 300 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co, 300 bales twist Tata and Co, 300 bales twist E Noordin and Co, 10 bales piece goods E D Sassoon and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—400 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 400 bales twist Fleming Shaw and Co, 350 bales twist Tata and Co, 50 bales twist Framji Sons and Co, 100 bales twist N J Abraham, 100 bales twist Sorabjee N Talati and Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay. 1st December, 1898.

1. There will be 40 pr R M L Gun Drill and Laying at both Head-quarters to-day, (Thursday,) at 8-45 p.m.

2. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next, the 3rd instant, at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the Annual Gun Target practice.

Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

Cycling members of the Corps attending the practice may parade at the same time and place. Dress the same. Lamps to be carried.

3. Capt W G Wilson having returned from leave, resumes command of No. 2 Company.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 1st December, 1898.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday next the 3rd instant at 4-45 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding Officer's parade.

2. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m. to-morrow Friday, at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry, Marine Lines, for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

3. Lieutenant H C Roe will command E Company vice Captain (Honorary Major) G Lund appointed Quarter Master.

4. The Range at Cooria is now available daily for class firing and practice

It is notified for information that:—

I When travelling for practice, members must purchase their own tickets.

II When travelling for class firing, Volunteer tickets will be obtained for them on their giving their names to the Instructors travelling by the first train only at the following Stations—

	Train leaves.		
Victoria Terminus	5-30	a.m.	Bombay time.
Musjid	5-34	"	"
Mazagon	5-38	"	"
Byculla	5-42	"	"
Parel	5-52	"	"
Dadur	5-55	"	"

III The Commanding Officer hopes that all recruits will do their class firing before the end of December.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th November, 1898.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·955
Temperature of the Air....................................	degrees	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer..............................		71·0
Dew Point..		66·3
Relative humidity of Air		·617
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..		1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	87·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.).........		74·2
General Directions of wind*		N, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*..................	miles	205.

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE CURZON PAVILION
OF VARIETIES.
LOCATION—ESPLANADE.

Lessee and Proprietor ....LEWIS JORDAN.
Manager ....EDWIN GEACH.
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY EVENING,
Doors open at 8-15, Start 9, Terminate 11-15.
A
TRULY SENSATIONAL SUCCESS
TRULY SENSATIONAL SUCCESS
Achieved again LAST NIGHT by
THE FAMOUS, FEARLESS
FLYING JORDANS.
In their Sumptuous Amusement Banquet.
ATTRACTING NO LESS THAN
THREE THOUSAND
3,000 } OF BOMBAY'S POPULACE { 3,000
3,000 } AT { 3,000
3,000 } EACH PERFORMANCE { 3,000
UNMISTAKEABLY
THE GREATEST THEATRICAL TRIUMPH KNOWN TO INDIA.
DO NOT FAIL TO SEE
THE GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
THE GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
THE GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
THE FLYING JORDANS
THE FLYING JORDANS } TO-NIGHT.
THE FLYING JORDANS
Supported by their
SPECIALLY SELECTED COMPANY.
PRICES Rs. 3, 2, 1, and 8 as.—Special Box Seats Rs. 4. Soldiers and Sailors half price to 2nd and 3rd Seats.
SECURE SEATS AT SOUNDY AND COMPANY.
N.B.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort of our patrons and bicycles checked free.
TO-MORROW, F I Y.
GRAND PARSEE NIGHT.
Under the Distinguished Patronage and in the Presence of the Leading Residents of Bombay.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT.
MATINEE | Doors open at 4-30.
MATINEE | Starting punctually at 5.
MATINEE | CHILDREN
MATINEE | EIGHT ANNAS TO ANY PART.
MATINEE | EIGHT ANNAS TO ANY PART.
MATINEE | Ladies give the Youngsters
MATINEE | A Treat, avoid the Crush of the Evening.
Lamont will Dive TO-NIGHT at 8-30.
FREE! FREE! FREE!

THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES,
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL
Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows :—

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, their touch and repetition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
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No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
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CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

CHUBB'S SAFE
IN
GLASGOW FIRE.

52, St. Enoch Square,
Glasgow, 2nd Nov., 1896.

MESSRS. CHUBB & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.

DEAR SIRS,—We regret to inform you that our Offices were TOTALLY DESTROYED in the GREAT FIRE, which entirely demolished the property at the corner of Clyde Place and Commerce Street, on the morning of the 13th ult.

We are pleased, however, to say that the SAFE which you supplied us with a few month ago PRESERVED its CONTENTS, consistisng of a considerable amount of Cash and Valuable Securities, though from the exterior appearance of the Safe it had evidently been exposed to intense heat and fallen from a height of about 20 feet.

Yours truly,
(Signed) JOHN PATERSON, Ltd.

CHUBB'S BOMBAY AGENT:
37, PARSEE BAZAR, FORT.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
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CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.............................Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 30.

CONSOLS advanced 1-4 per cent in London yesterday, to 111 1-2. French Rentes remained at 102 1-4; while Paris Exchange on London declined 1 1-2 cent., time, to 25·29 fcs. Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent. advanced 3-16 per cent., to £62 3-8; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 116 1-2. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight continued unaltered at 1s. 3 11-16d. Bar Silver was 1-8d. higher in value at 27 5-8d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 1-4 cent dearer, at 59 7-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being 1-4 cent lower, at 4·85 1-8 dollars.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,390,000 quarters, compared with 1,270,000 quarters at the end of the preceding week.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 36 1-2s. per 416 lbs., November-December shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, in a dull market; and linseed at 37 3-4s. per 416lbs., same shipment; to the same port, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market steady.

Spot prices of Cotton were unchanged all round in the Liverpool Market yesterday, but American Arrivals were 1-64 to 1-32d. lower, extreme quotations being 3 3-32d. per lb. for November and 3 1-16d. for March-April delivery. The day's sales were 12,000 bales, and the Imports 21,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats dull, arrivals steady. Tht Manchester Market was firm.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued in New York at 5 5-8 cents per lb.; Futures declined 7 points each, to 5·42 and 5·53 cents per lb. for February and May, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 64,000 bales; and the arrivals to date this season compare as follows with those in the corresponding period in 1897 and 1896:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Tuesday's Receipts	64,000	103,000	49,000
Three days' do.	198,000	242,000	159,000
Since 1st Sept..............	4,170,000	3,936,000	3,679,000

There has been a dull feeling in our local cotton market to-day, with a small business passing. The mills bought 100 bales Akola at Rs. 132 per candy, 200 Broach at Rs. 145, 100 Akola at Rs. 115, 100 Komta at Rs. 127, 100 Junagadh at Rs. 115, and 100 Oorawattee at Rs. 135; Exporters' purchases were *nil*. For "Good" Broach, March delivery, Rs. 152 per candy is quoted; for Bhownugger, for May, Rs. 134; and for "Fully Good" Bengal, January, Rs. 124.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..................................	6,123	bales.
Wheat..................................	8,531	cwts.
Linseed	3,250	"
Rapeseed	2,013	"
Gingellyseed..........................	12,507	"
Castorseed	3,175	"
Rice	10,234	"

FREIGHTS.—Several lots, at current prices, are reported done to-day, inclusive of 500 tons for Havre at 18s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has continued steady at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was again very small all round; Mercantile Bills were scarce, and the enquiry for Bank Paper was very moderate. The market closed steady as follows.—

Bank Bills on Demand........	1s. 3 31-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic......	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Francs	1·70 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened at 94 1-4 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 94 3-16 for the Settlement, and advanced therefrom to 94 3-8 and 94 1-4 in the two positions, respectively; Threes remained at 84 1-2.

SHARES.—Oriental Mills are Rs. 10 higher, and China and Manockjee Petit Rs. 5 each.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 16-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes...........................	102 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.................	116½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 3-8
Bar Silver	27 5-8

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie, arrived here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa, left here this afternoon.

NAPLES, Nov. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, left here this morning.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 21st November, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 15th November, 1898:—

	Nov. 15.			Nov. 21.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000	0	0	88,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c..........	1,75,40,239	3	2	1,55,64,462	8	4
Other Deposits, &c............	5,31,50,311	9	3	5,25,55,778	4	4
Bank Post Bills, &c...........	3,23,014	12	7	3,3[illegible],444	12	0
Sundries	26,81,790	6	11	27,[illegible]8,158	8	6
Rs.	10,25,45,385	15	11	10,00,10,844	1	2
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	61,12,312	0	0	64,19,977	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	69,75,814	0	0	69,48,204	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	1,66,92,084	13	3	1,62,98,752	11	6
Accounts of Credit do.	1,81,31,753	15	0	1,79,23,149	13	10
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,9[illegible],05,266	15	4	1,84,77,859	8	6
Balances with other Banks	6,50,619	9	4	7,90,643	1	4
Bullion	1,357	11	0	1,479	3	0
Dead Stock....................	13,08,213	6	5	13,09,001	7	11
Stamps	11,584	6	8	11,172	13	6
Sundries	15,48,385	14	11	15,50,727	10	5
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	1,44,90,350	6	1	1,48,77,038	13	11
Do. at Branches....	1,76,17,580	13	11	1,54,02,846	13	3
Rs.	10,25,45,385	15	11	10,00,10,844	1	2

	Rs.	
LIABILITIES.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office..........	2,72,378	Inc
Do. at Branches	22,18,159	Dec
Other Deposits	5,94,533	do
Post Bills..	9,400	Inc
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,80,025	Inc
Loans	3,93,332	Dec
Accounts of Credit	2,08,613	do
Mercantile Bills	5,27,407	do
Cash at Head Office	3,86,688	Inc
Do at Branches..................................	22,14,734	Dec

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana Holkar, ScindiaNeemuch, RewariFerozepore and CawnporeAchnera State Railways)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th October 1898, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,05,000	1,98,000	4,000	3,30,000
Or per mile of Railway	63	11	2	197
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	19,14,266	15,76,797	35,707	26,17,688
Total for 17 weeks...	20,19,266	17,66,797	39,707	29,47,688
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,11,408	1,47,166	5,601	2,60,379
Per mile of Ry. do.	66	88	3	155
Total to corresponding date do.	20,62,636	17,28,016	66,300	28,60,494

Increase for the week ....Rs. 69,621
Ditto to date .... " 87,1 4

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 19th November, 1898.

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandize and Mineall Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
Total ...	Rs. 1,44,977	Rs. 4,24,919	Rs. 4,995	Rs 5,74,891
Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	...	...	...	5,37,758

Increase.................................. Rs. 37,133
Decrease .... " ..

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LINDESAY—November 22, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain A L Lindesay, 24th Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

MEARES—November 18, at Bara Banki, the wife of C E F Meares, Opium Department, of a son.

RUBIE-KELLNER—November 13, at Agra, the wife of E Rubie Kellner, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ESTCOURT—CARR-CALTHROP—November 17, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Right Rev the Bishop of Lahore, assisted by the Rev W Handford, Chaplain of Rawalpindi, Punjab, Ernest Alfred Estcourt, B A, Indian Civil Service, youngest son of Albert Estcourt, Esq, C E, Mayor of Gloucester, England, to Beatrice Mary Honora, elder daughter of Colonel C W Carr-Calthrop, Principal Medical Officer, Assam.

DEATH.

CARROLL—November 10, at Mian Mir, Mary Josephine, the dearly beloved wife of Assistant Surgeon C Carroll.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1898.

THE Theological Situation in India is the theme of a very accomplished pen, taking the name of Vamadea Shastri, in the *Fortnightly Review*. The writer looking at the subject from the point of view of an enlightened Hindu, points out that the political dominion of the European in India is changing the current of religious thought and threatening the ancient beliefs which form the base of Indian society. The Government is strictly neutral, but its administrative methods bring about that result. It is avowedly based on non-religious principles, and is thus disturbing the habitual simplicity of the people, whose wants have been few in a short life on which they set little store, and sharpening their appetites for material luxuries which they have hitherto disdained. The Government takes no thought of such matters. Intent on utilitarian progress, it does not stop to brake below the surface of Hindu life, and examine the prospect and tendencies of the situation created by the spreading abroad among all classes of a middle class European education. Now politics are regarded by the Hindu as a superficial aspect of deeper problems, and progress, the incarnation of European materialism is regarded with incurable distrust. The writer sarcastically observes that he has one point of contact with the Anglo-Indian school-Inspector, who always inteligent, is usually discontented with the methods that he has to practice, and dissatisfied with the religion in which he has been brought up. Such a one placed in his hands a translation of Renan, from which he learned that the religious situation in Western Asia, when Christianity first appeard, was very similar to that now existing in India. Renan held that the religious inferiority of the Greeks and Romans was the consequence—or the cause?—of their political and intellectual superiority. If they had a priesthood theologic creeds and a highly organised Church, they could not have created a secular State, formed the conception of a national society, founded on human needs and convenience. When Christianity appeared, political life had no longer any existence in the countries bordering the Mediterranean. The early republics would have regarded a cosmopolitan faith as endangering their existence. The English, our Hindu remarks, themselves three centuries ago, expelled a church whose Cosmopolitan claims seemed to threaten their autonomy. Well the English have introduced into India the secular State—*l'Etat laique*. The indifference to spiritual things in Europe in the last century facilitated the building up of English supremacy in India. They found in India what the Roman found in the old paganism, with its want of cohesion, its inpractical theosophies, petty states and semi-barbarous rulers, which yielded to the tolerant, well-organised and utilitarian statesmenship of the Empire.

The Roman Empire broke down the barriers between Europe and Asia, in which Alexander had made a great rent. The spiritual speculations of Asia found their way into Europe. In the schools of Alexandria and Antioch, they were, as a distinguished Professor of the Elphinstone College strikingly expressed it—fertilised by contact with the stream of Hellenic thought. The symmetrical organization of the Empire undoubtedly served the early preachers of Christianity in Western Asia and Southern Europe as a model for the organisation of the Church. Our Shastri is doubtless justified in saying that whatever is profound, philosophical and transcendental is the Western creeds which came from Asia, while the organisation of religion by creeds and articles has only been perfected in Europe. That organisatian being sanctioned, and upheld by the State, placed Christianity in a position of great advantage. It was able to control the insubordinate energies of the free intellect. Consolidiating its power by the decrees of Councils, it built up a great spiritual dominion that survived the Roman Empire, and preserved many of its traditions. The early struggles were not so much with the moribund paganism, which was gradually absorbed and transfigured, as with the strange doctrines that poured in from Asia, and were taken up by the ingenious intellectualism of the Greek schools. The effect was to retard the consolidation of dogmatic Christianity in Western Asia—The follwers of Mahomed representing the union of Faith with Force, and overran the whole region, in which Christianity was practically effaced. The Shastri, who it must be acknowledged deals with these delicate matters with an intellectual detachment not less worthy of note than that of Dr. Fairbairn, awards high praise to the far-seeing and clear-sided Christian Sages who held fast to the vivifying principle, of which the antique world knew nothing, that theology is a scheme for the moral redemption of mankind, an instrument of universal redemption. He recommends the reflective Hindu to note how, to give effect to that principle, those teachers had to inculcate upon the masses practical piety and a pure ritual, while contending against a subtle Rationalism, which demanded a logical explanation of existence. Asiatic mysticism and Greek casuistry carried speculations on this subject to unimaginable lengths, wholly irreprehensible to the practical mind of the nieneteenth century European. The Shastri, however, has no difficulty in indicating the nature of these metaphysical gymnastics, which perplexed and divided the early Christian world, until "a well-disciplined fearless Church militant with all the momentum of a cause for which men might fight and die stepped in between the subjective theorist and the objective worshipper," and settled dogmatically the limit of the Divine Science. The reason why Orthodox Christianity triumphed, says our Shastri, "is clear enough to a Hindu, who may fancy that in the State of Western Asia, sixteen hundred years ago, he can discern the main lineaments of a picture to be seen at the present day in India, and nowhere else. On the one hand the antique paganism, too incoherent, too immoral and irrational to withstand a powerful movement of ethical and social reform, propelled by clear-headed leaders towards definite ends. On the other hand, the theosophies could take no hold on the multitude; they stirred no emotion; they encouraged doubt by provoking endles discussion, they widely represented the esoteric doctrines which in Asia always lie behind positive formulas of belief and worship. Thus far I think we have in outline and colour the Indian landscape; we have the paganism and we have the philosophies."

But we have in this country no fearless Church militant to evolve order out of chaos. The conquest of India by the Mahomedan religion was only partial; and the temporal sovereignty is in the hands of a civilised and law-making Western people. Thus the people of India are in a religious condition similar to that of Western Asia under Rome, while as yet there was no Catholic Church. "Our whole country is within the realm of a powerful Empire governing impartially by codes, which include the customary gentile laws and sedulously abstaining from interference, with religion, so long as religion does not meddle with politics. The masses have preserved their immemorial polytheism; they worship innumerable gods directly by prayer, and sacrifice: the middle class adores the great gods of the Hindu pantheon as the signs and figures of a ubiquitous divinity. The superior minds amongst sacred castes and the students of Orthodox Hinduism, are still engaged in discussing the same problems, the same difficulties, the same metaphysical solutions as those which were current in Antioch, Ephesus and Alexandria some sixteen centuries ago. We are still outside the pale of Islam and Christianity; we cannot accept a religion within a ring-fence; we are still professors of the Divine Science, searching incessantly for the knowledge of the Supreme Being, The 'One without a Second.' There is no systematic and disciplined religion to settle these endless controversies just as the British Government with its laws and law-courts puts an end to free fighting, allows comfortable citizens to dwell in peace." But the pacification of a long distracted territory, by producing a certain degree of political stagnation, tends to excite religious agitation, and leads to the combination of rival sects against each other all over the country. Religious revivals are facilitated by the interchange of ideas. The Shastri doubts whether a fresh expansion of religious zeal in this country will develop a cordial understanding with secular education and the new learning. That is very sad news indeed for the Senate and the Syndicate of the Bombay University, and its affiliated Colleges.

COMMENTING on the disaster to the Mohegan the other day, we drew attention to the remarks of a correspondent who complained of the unreadiness of boats for lowering purposes in case of disaster. The matter was again brought to notice a few days ago, when we announced another of those accidents at sea which now and then occur, and which cast a singular gloom over the passengers and crew of the vessel. We allude to the sad fate that befell Captain Turner of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Matiana, who appears to have accidentally fallen over board during darkness, and was never again seen, although every possible effort was made to pick him up. The accident happened in the Indian Ocean which abounds in sharks, and it is more than probable that he fell a victim to them. Some years ago, it may be remembered, a similar accident happened in the Indian Ocean between Aden and Bombay to the boatswain—an Englishman—of an Anchor Line steamer—in a calm sea, and in broad daylight. But before very long he was seen suddenly to disappear, by a sailor placed at the mast head, who alleged that the unfortunate man was taken by a shark. On this occasion considerable delay occurred in putting down the boat for his rescue; and although the delay chanced to be of little consequence, so far as recovering the boatswain was concerned, still the event is of sufficient importance to justify an allusion to the subject, for there ought not to be any such delay in cases of this kind. One boat on all steamers ought to be placed ready for emergencies of this nature; but it is doubtful whether the provision is made on passenger ships: it was not at any rate in this instance under notice. The marvel is, that with so many passengers who now travel, more mishaps of the nature that befell Captain Turner do not occur. Passengers, and especially the young and inexperienced, are constantly seen sitting on the rails of steamers of an evening on deck, and carelessly lolling back during perhaps a concert or a dance, without a thought of the exceedingly perilous position they are in. A slight lurch or a foot slip might overbalance them and cause them to tumble into the water. It should need but one or two mishaps of this nature to induce the steamship companies to heighten the rail, or to make them impossible to sit on. The necessity for constant boat-drill on board passenger ships during a voyage is too apparent and calls for serious attention. If we are not mistaken, such drills are rarely if ever practised. Many of the life-boats slung up on merchantmen and passenger-ships seem so securely adjusted as to give the impression of their not having been moved since the time the vessel was launched. The care with which most of our passenger ships are now navigated, fortunately allays all fears, and diminishes to a great extent the many risks from ship-wreck which are run. But it behoves all commanders however skilful, to be ready for accidents in case they arise; and it might well be made compulsory that every life-boat on a steamer be lowered at least once during a voyage. The loss of the s. s. Mohegan only last month plainly indicated, that had it been possible to lower some of the life-boats more rapidly than was the case, many more passengers in that ill-fated vessel would have been saved.

IT is a matter for congratulation to find from the last isssue of the *Gazette of India* that there are no longer persons in Bombay in receipt of famine relief. The diminution from week to week has been slow but it has been sure. At the beginning of November there were 1,765 throughout India, at the end of the first week, 1099; at the end of the second week 224. Now the returns are empty so far as this Presidency is concerned. Bombay claimed all the famine-stricken until Marwar (Rajputana) came in recently with a couple of hundred, and they are the last to require help. In Bombay and Madras the outlook is bright. In Rajputana, according to the week's season reports, they are engaged harvesting autumn crops and ploughing for and sowing of winter crops, which are generally good. But in Merwara, about half the total area has been partially affected through failure of tha autumn crops, and one-third to a comparativele serious extent. Nine villages in Gungwany Circle, north of Ajmere, are reported as distressed. Cattle are generally in good condition, but are suffering from a scarcity of fodder in Marwar. Considerable numbers of people have migrated from Ajmere-Merwara; and cattle are in poor condition in Meywar and Haraoti. Fodder is scarce in parts of Marwar, Kherwara, Meywar, Haraoti, Ajmere, Jeypore, and Bikanir. Prices are rising in Meywar, falling in three States, and are steady elsewhere. Emigration from the few distressed villages in Ajmere is large—from Merwara 252 persons emigrated during the week. Three test works were opened in Merwara district on the 10th instant, and the number of persons employed on them for the weeks ending 12th and 19th instants were—617 and 1,567 respectively. Three hundred and thirty-five labourers were also on relief works in Marwar.

IN consequence of a goods train being derailed on the Railway line at Dongargaon between Mandwa and Bagmar, 339 miles off Bombay, the Calcutta mail train which is due in Bombay at 4 p.m., was detained six hours and forty-five minutes at the place of accident and did not arrive in Bombay till nine o'clock last night which caused some anxiety and many enquiries were made at Bori Bunder as to the cause of the non-arrival of the train. The line was cleared with as little delay as possible. The letters and papers received by the mail will be delivered this morning.

THE Plague Commission held its second sitting yesterday, when the evidence of Dr. Haffkine was concluded. Witness stated that his curative plague serum was tried on a number of patients both in Bombay and Poona, but it proved a failure. He denied that inoculation produced any injurious effects on the general health or that it predisposed a patient to any particular disease. Dr. Haffkine was the only witness examined yesterday, and at the rising of the Commission it was announced that Surgeon-General Bainbridge, Dr. Weir, Dr. Galliotti and Dr. A. G. Viegas would be examined to-day.

YESTERDAY morning Dr. Wright and Dr. Ruffer members of the Plague Commission accompanied by Dr. Weir and Dr. Wilkins inspected the Arthur Road Hospital and examined cases of Plague there. At the Hospital they were met by Dr. Choksy and Dr. Fraser. They proceeded afterwards to the Maratha Hospital where they were met by Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali and Rao Saheb Vithal Krishnaji Wandekar

AT a meeting of the Standing Committee held yesterday afternoon it was resolved on the motion of Mr. R. H. Vincent, seconded by Dr. Cowasji Hormusji to place on record their high sense of the eminent services readered to the Municipality by Mr. P. C. H. Snowd during the three years and four months that he held the office of Commissioner, and especially during the exceptionally trying period when the city was passing through a grave crisis requiring exceptional ability, tact and watchfulness on the part of the chief executive officer of the city. Almost all the members spoke in most eulogistic terms of the excellent work done by Mr. Snow when he was the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and referred to his valuable services during the fearful time of plague and famine.

A CONCERT will be given at the Indo-British Institution on Wednesday December 14th, at 9-30 p.m. in aid of the Funds.

IN another column appears Mr. J. Douglas's preliminary advertisement of his "Vignettes of Old Bombay." The vignettes are social, banks and merchants, roads by sea and land, clubs, biographical, antiquarian and historical. They will be published for the first time in a collected form, should a sufficient number of subscribers at Rs. 15 come forward.

THE stations in the island of Corsica and at Tunis have just been reinforced. For the better provision for the boats there are local torpedo stations or resorts at many places along the coasts, as at Oyestreham and Tancarville, where are repairing facilities, and in some cases floating docks. In case of hostilities there can be no doubt that a considerable number of torpedo-boats of the sea-going and first.class descriptions would issue from the ports and many harbours of lesser importance

M. LE CHANOINE DE ROY, the head of the Seminary at Liege, has acquained the Paris corresponden of the *Morning Post* with some of the marvellous results obtained by the collection of old postage stamps. Since the movement was started seven years ago 300,000,000 stamps have been collected, which realised 50,000fr. With a portion of this sum the Belgian Missionaries have been able to establish and thoroughly organise five Christian villages on the Congo. The collection of stamps is to be continued, and the proceeds will be devoted to erecting a Cathedral at Leopardsville, in the Congo Free State.

WE are glad to learn from Mr. Arnold White that the Admiralty are not by any means insensible to the danger of sending ships into action that are fitted with inflammable wood lining. More than a year ago their lordships began experimenting with woods subjected to chemical treatment, and Mr. White has reason to believe that all ships now in the early stages of construction will be supplied with the same description of wood that has been adopted by the United States Navy Board. This is good news so far as it goes, but Mr. White himself seems to be alive to the peril of the existing situation, for, as he justly says, "After the lessons of the Yalu and Santiago, not a single cubic inch of untreated wood should be allowed to remain on board Her Majesty's ships." It would be quite unreasonable to expect the Admiralty to do more than remove the danger at the earliest opportunity, and if they mean to do this there is no more to be said. But take a simple case in point. The third-class cruiser *Blanche* has just been taken in hand for an extensive refit, estimated to cost about £26,000. It is nowhere stated that her wood work is to be renewed.

COLONEL COMBES, who has fought a good deal in the wars against Samory, has been giving his ideas upon what should follow the defeat and capture of the "Black Bonaparte." The alamamy, he says, might have been taken long ago if posts had been established upon the Milo, an affluent of the Niger. It was not only the character, tactical ability, and tyrannical power of Samory that gave him his strength, but still more his *trust*—the ingenious means by which he took pains to provide himself with arms of precision. He had said to himself that if he had these not a tribe in the bend of the Niger could resist him. Beginning by making a few captives he exchanged these with slave merchants for good rifles or the means of procuring them, and thus provided he was able to make raids, and to bring large numbers of slaves into the market, always investing his gains in rifles and munitions of war. Thus he brought into subjection the inferior peoples of the region regarding them as a sort of war treasury upon which he could draw at need. Colonel Combes has not entered into a discussion as to whence the arms actually came, but he remarks that to prevent the rise of a new slave-dealing alamamy it is necessary to stop the traffic which gave Samory his power. For this he urges that military post should be established on all the frontier lines separating the empire of Samory from the hinterland of the British territories of Sierra Leone and Lagos as well as from the Republic of Liberia. If this be done, he says, Samory can have no successor, because the sources of his strength will be cut off.

THE report on the rail horne trade of Bombay for the first quarter of the year concludes as under:—Speaking generally, the noticeable feature in the total trade is the unusual expansion under imports. These transactions not only made up the heavy depression of the corresponding quarter of the previous year when famine was at its height, but overtopped the record of the same period during the previous five years. Of this expansion 70 per cent. was secured by the imports of wheat alone (plus 6,278), 20 per cent. by oil-seeds (plus 1,702) and the remainder by coal and coke (plus 519), cotton (plus 336) and other foods-grains (plus 139). The local wheat (plus 1,116) and cotton (plus 654) and oil-seeds (plus 352) also flowed with remarkable activity in the Port of Bombay. There was nothing very remarkable in the export business.

THE battleship Devastation has been taken in hand for a refit, and is to replace the Rupert at Gibraltar towards the end of the month. We need a strong guard ship at Gibraltar, so that the removal of the old Rupert will be a wise step; but we should have preferred a more modern vessel than the Devastation for the new guard ship. Our force in the Mediterranean is not too strong, even when backed by the Channel Squadron, so that the stationing of a modern battleship at the mouth of the Straits would have been an unostentatious method of augmenting the ten battleships of Sir J. O. Hopkins. But, although an old ship, the Devastation has good speed and a strong armament. She will be the most powerful guard ship in commission.

THE *Hampshire Telegraph* prints a long letter from a correspondent, evidently a warrant officer, who urges that the time is particularly opportune for granting commissions as honorary lieutenants to such warrant officers as may be judged most fitted for such promotion. This, to be sure, is a very old question, but it is not unnaturally revived by the entry of more officers from the merchant service. The correspondent in question contends, and with much force, that many warrant officers are better capable of handling weapons and of controlling men than merchant service mates can possibly be. As he observes, it is within the range of probability that the command of a cruiser might devolve in action upon a Reserve officer who might be quite devoid of experience, in which case it is at least a point for argument whether an experienced and smart warrant officer might not inspire greater confidence in the men than a merchant mate.

THE *Correo Militar* gives, from official sources, a statement of losses suffered by Admiral Cervera's squadron on the occassion of the unhappy dash from Santiago. When the ships left Cape Verde, including forty stokers engaged there, their complements where as follows: Maria Teresa, 556; Oquendo, 487; Viscaya, 491; Cristobal Colon, 567; Furor, 80; and Pluton, 80, making a total of 2,261. When the squadron issued from Santiago, it was thirty-four short of this number, eight having been killed in the trenches and sixteen wounded, while ten were sick at the hospital. Of the 2,227 officers and men who took part in the battle, 392 were killed and missing, while 120 got ashore and escaped to Santiago, twenty-eight were wounded and succoured by the Americans, and 1,687 have now returned to their own country. The material loss is known, and while certain of the more recent vessels have come back to Spain, the Government is willing to sell others to the Governments of South America, which have made some offers with that view.

THOUGH these and other like details are allowed to leak out, a veil of secrecy is thrown over the work of the torpedo flotilla, which there can be no manner of doubt is being brought to a state of readiness. It is difficult to give the exact location of all the boats. Our list accounts for nineteen sea-going-boats, and a dozen more are divided between the principal ports, the greater number being at Toulon. At Cherbourg there are two or three of these boats, with twenty or more of the first class, and Brest is better provided. The eight new destroyers are not ready. At each of the five ports is an organisation of the mobile defence, comprising varying numbers of torpedo-boats, as well as at Calais and Dunkirk, and in Corsica, Algeria, and Tunis.

THERE is a very strong desire on the part of many Churchmen to have ritual suit to test the legality of the eucharistic vestments. The question did not come up in the Bishop of Lincoln's case, but Archbishop Benson's decision in that suit and the way in which it was arrived at has led to the belief that if the "new light" which it is claimed has been discovered in relation to the ornaments rubric could be judicially investigated it would be seen that the use of eucharistic vestments is allowable. The great difficulty, however, in the way of those who desire such investigation is, who is to make it, and how is it to be brought about? The Church Association is, naturally enough, quite content with the law as it has been previously defined by the Privy Council; and after their experience of the Lincoln case its chiefs are not likely to run the risk of another defeat. But the question raised by this supposed "new light" is so important that it is just possible the High Church party may for one waive their objection to the present courts and institute a freindly suit, in order that the whole question may be considered afresh.

THE foreign trade of the home country during October was characterised by a very interesting change in the relation between the import and export branches, the former showing a decrease of £443,090 in the declared value, after the long continued period of expansion, and the latter an increase of £579,967—in the value of the British and Irish production exported—compared with the corresponding month of last year. Thus the ever-increasing divergence between the aggregate values of the imports and exports seems to have been at last arrested. It is true that the rate of expansion in the exports, which set about August, shows a very considerable falling off as compared with the increase shown by the September figures; but the difference is partly made good, from the trade balance point of view, by an increase of £493,904 in the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise, as compared with a decrease of £272,783 in September. The figures for the expired ten months of the year still show the original divergence, an increase of £14,629,754 in the declared value of the imports with decreases of £2,682,051 and £61,690 in the exports and re-exports respectively being recorded. The comparison, moreover, is still with a period when our export trade was very adversely affected by temporary influences.

THE rumour had got abroad that Parnell was coming to the wedding (continues Mr. Horgan), and the church and the street were crowded with people anxious to see him. As the hour approached I felt very nervous, for I thought he might not turn up, or that, at all events, he might not turn up in time. Indeed, I thought I would be a lucky fellow if he arrived at twelve or one o'clock. I stood at the church door on the look-out. At about ten minutes to eleven, a carriage and pair dashed up to the door, and there was Parnell, dressed magnificently and looking so handsome and dignified. Every head was uncovered as he stepped out of the carriage, with the air of an emperor and walked up to me. Ah, Horgan, he said, you look nervous (which I was, very). Come and have a glass of champagne; that's what you want We have plenty of time. We went to an hotel close by and we had a pint of champagne, which was what I wanted. We then returned to the church He was very attentive during the ceremony, knelt down, and showed every respect and reverence. Afterwards he signed the register. Then I thought he would dash off, glad to be rid of us. Not a bit of it. He came to the luncheon, entered quite into the spirit of the whole business, and did not leave until my wife and I drove away. There was a great deal of kindness in the man, despite his coldness and reserve. The wedding must have bored him terribly, but he came because it gave pleasure to others.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A GORDON MEMORIAL COLLEGE AT KHARTOUM.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

General Lord Kitchener has appealed for subscriptions to raise a fund of £100,000 to found a Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum.

H. M. the Queen has consented to become Patron and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales Vice-Patron of the College.

Lord Salisbury has written warmly supporting the appeal.

THE QUEEN TO VISIT NETLEY.

H. M. the Queen will pay a visit to the wounded soldiers from the Soudan at Netley Hospital on Saturday next.

FURTHER HONOURS FOR THE SIRDAR.

The Edinburgh University this afternoon conferred on General Kitchener the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Afterwards General Kitchener and Lord Dufferin together received the Freedom of the City of Edinburgh.

THE BORNEO AND LABUAN ISLANDS.

At the annual dinner of the Borneo Company Mr. Cowie said that the Government was recognizing the strategic value of Borneo.

He explained that the rebellion of Mat Salleh was due to a misunderstanding.

Sir Charles Mitchell dwelt upon the future of Borneo, especially as regards the tobacco trade, and on the value of the island of Labuan.

PLAGUE IN MADAGASCAR.

Nov. 30.

Several cases of plague have appeared at Tamatave, the chief city of Madagascar.

THE CHINESE REGIMENT FOR WEI-HAI-WEI.

Major Bruce and Captain Watson, of the West Riding Regiment with three other Officers and five Non-Commissioned Officers sail from England on 15th December to join Captain Bower in raising and training a Chinese Regiment for service at Wei-hai-Wei.

MR. BALFOUR ON THE FRENCH COLONIAL PARTY.

Mr. Balfour, addressing a meeting at Bristol, said that the collective action of the Powers in Crete was a happy augury of peace.

The French Colonial party, he declared, was alone the cause of the Fashoda controversy.

Our interests are peaceful, added Mr. Balfour, but people made an unfortunate mistake if they thought that we should shrink from war if our interests were threatened.

THE EUROPEAN COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH JAPAN.

The Austrian Chamber of Deputies has passed the Commercial Treaty with Japan.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

THREE IMPORTANT FUNCTIONS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 30.

This morning His Excellency performed three important functions at the Rajkumar College.

The first of these was to unveil a statue to the late Principal Mr. Macnaghten, to whose noble and stedfast devotion to the interests of the college the present highly satisfactory position of that institution is largely due. His Excellency then opened the Bhavsinhji hall the splendid Central Chamber in the centre of the College, constructed at the expense of the present Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar who, like his father the late Maharajah, has been a princely benefactor to the Rajkumar College, his alma mater.

Finally his Excellency unveiled a bust of Sir Takhtsinhji, the late Maharajah Bha of Bhavnagar, who was the first student at the college, and until his premature decease took a lively interest in its welfare. The bust is placed in a niche in an extension of the Students' Quarters in the south wing, which has been erected at the expense of the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar. The proceedings commenced with a description by the Principal Mr. Waddington of the objects for which the Chiefs had assembled. Mr. Waddington spoke of the liberality and kindness of heart which endeared the late Mr. Macnaghten to all who knew him to those who only knew the college as it stood. It was not easy to realise the difficulties of the work Mr. Macnaghten was called upon to perform. With no less tact than tenderness, Mr. Macnaghten carried out his work until suspicion and alarm were allayed, and the college acquired an established reputation. No more unselfish devotion to duty was ever shown by an officer of Her Majesty in India, than was displayed by the late Principal of the Rajkuma College. The movement to perpetuate his memory was inaugurated in 1896, and a sum of twenty thousand rupees was subscribed for this purpose. With this a statue was erected in front of the entrance to the college, and a portrait of the late Principal placed in the collegehall. A replica of the portrait was presented to Mrs. Macnaghten. The collection of Mr. Macnaghten's valuable botanical books was purchased for the college library and the balance devoted to founding the Macnaghten gold medal for history. Mr. Waddington finally thanked the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar for his princely donations to the college, in which he had followed the example of his father the late Maharajah. The names of Bhavsinhji and Taktsintya of Bhavnagar would, he said, be revered by generations to come. The Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar then requested the Governor to open the Bhavsinhji hall and unveil the bust.

The Governor in so doing congratulated the Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar in following so worthily in the footsteps and example of his illustrious predecessor. The task undertaken by the late Mr. Macnaghten at the college was almost a superhuman one and must have required all the character and courage that gentleman possessed. The influence acquired by Mr. Macnaghten was due to his unquenchable spirit, combined with his gentleness of manner and unbounded sympathy. The native character was extremely amenable to gentleness and persuasion and far more was to be gained by demeanour of that character than by hectoring and bullying.

His Excellency then unveiled the statue, a fine piece of work, opened the hall and uncovered the bust.

RAJKOT SKY MEETING.

RAJKOT, Nov. 30.

There was another pleasant little sky meeting on the Race Course this afternoon of which the details are appended:—First Race Handicap, all Arab and Bombay country-bred galloways, thirteen three and under. five furlongs, K. S. Madarsinhji of Saelas Twilight one, Captain Peyton's Tyrone second Rajah Bahadur Bhagwantsinhjis Sahoo third. Second race—Handicap for all Kathiawar Countrybreds, seven furlongs. K. S. Madarsinhjee, Hampton one, Thakaore Saheb of Morvi's Wayward, two. Race won easily. Third race handicap, all horses. Six furlongs. Captain Peyton's Captain Cuttle, one, Major Ashby's Waterloo two, Rajah Bahadur Bhagwatsingjis Oliver Twist, three. It was a grand race won by a neck Fourth Race.—Handicap all arabs and country breds. One mile, Thakore Saheb of Morvi's Wobble, one, K. S. Madarsinhji of Saelas, Jung Bahadur two, Thakar Saheb of Virpur's Sicander three. Won by three lengths. Fifth Race, Substitution Handicap three furlongs. Captain Peyton's Tyrone one, Raja, Bahadur Bhagwatsinhji's Sahoo two. Very fine finish, won by a length.

THE FRONTIER DISTURBANCE.

THE MAD FAKIR AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 30.

The Mad Fakir is at Titana Bunder in the Upper Nepikel Valley and is said to have scored another success. His gathering is increasing, but the main tribes in the Nawab of Dirs territory proper, have sent assuarances to Major Deane, that they will expel him, if he comes into their country.

The Swat moveable column has reached Chakdarra.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Lieutenant Minchin, Assistant to the Governor General's agent at Baluchistan has been granted one year's furlough on medical certificate.

Captain Berkeley on return from furlough, will officiate in his absence.

Lieutenant Newall, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders has proceeded to assume an appointment in the Egyptian Army.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDERS.

Major Bailie, 20th Bombay Infantry and Captain Turner, 26th Bombay Infantry have passed in tactical fitness and placed in command of a Native Regiment.

2nd Lieutent Sargent to officiate Wing Officer 14th Bombay Infantry, 2nd Lieutenant Burton, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers to officiate Wing Officer 3rd Infantry Hydrabad Contingent.

Captain D. M. Thomson to be Assistant Commissary General Delhi Cavalry Camp.

The present peaked forage cap may be worn off parade until the end of 1900; but officers joining will not provide themselves with it.

DELHI CAVALRY CAMP.

The changes in the staff for the Delhi Cavalry Camp are as follows:—Capt Wadeson, Bombay Cavalry, is appointed Brigade Major, 4th Brigade, vice Beatty. Captain Legge, 20th Hussar is appointed orderly officer to the director of the manoeuvres

MILITARY CHANGES.

The following officers of the unattached list are psoted as follows:—Second Lieutenant P. L. Beddy to the 14 Sikhs; W. L. Maxwell to the 1st Bombay Grenadiers; R. Maskie to 6th Madras Pioneers. C. J. B. Hay to the 38th Dogras; C. N. Macmullen to the 15th Sikhs; T. M. Nicholson to 11th N. I. A.—M. Graham to the 22nd P. I.; C. G. Crosthwaite to the 13th B. I; T. H. St. G. Tucker, to the 21st P. I. B. C. 4th Lancers Hyderabad Contingent; W. G. B. I. Hawley to the 3rd Madras Lancers; P. M Heath to the 10th Bombay L. I. F.; G. E. Lamb to the 3rd M. I. A.; H. E. Mosse to 4th Bombay Rifles.

FAMINE COMMISSIONERS REPORT.

The Famine Commissioners bulky report was issued to-day. The general conclusion is that the past famine on the whole was the greatest on record and the success achieved in relieving distress and saving life is entirely unparrallelled, and that too at an eminently moderate cost. While the landholding, cultivating and skill artisan classes have generally improved in their ability to resist famine, that enormous section, including the great mass of day labourers and unskilled artisans, not only shows no improvement in resisting the power of famine, but is gradually widening, particularly in congested districts and becoming more liable to succumb to starvation. Amongst the many recommendations, the commissioners advise that P. W. D. officers in charge of relief works should be disembarrassed, to avoid dual control of the supervision of senior officers of their own department, and be subordinated to the district authorities except in cases where operations are of great magnitude, when district officers should entirely give place to the regular organisations of the P. W. D. Comparing the measure taken in the various provinces, the Committee have little but praise for what was done in the N. W. P., Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Burma, Punjab, and Berar. though they criticise many minor point. About the most important of these are what the commission considers a mistake, of endeavouring to induce people to leave the relief works at the beginning of the monsoon, by reducing wages and increasing the tasks as carried out in parts of the N. W. P. and Chota Nagpur. In a separate note however, Mr. Holderness combats this as regards N. W. P.

Regarding the Central Provinces, the conclusion arrived at by the commission is that relief measures were neither all that they should, nor all that they might have been, the high Provincial authorities failing to grasp the gravity of the situation with the result of the mortality appalling by high Relief dole also did not vary with prices as it should, and was consequently often insufficient to properly maintain life and health. Further the classification adopted had the effect of making wage which was elsewhere given to persons on nominal work, the maximum that could be earned by the able bodies. The commission trace the close connection between the high morality and the extreme privation, finding that the local administration made matters worse by introducing an intermediate system in many of the most acutely affected districts and in tracts where it was least suited owing to workers belonging mainly to the aboriginal tribes.

Taking the provinces as a whole, the average expenditure was very moderate, Bengal and the North-west Provinces presenting the best record of economy though closely followed by other areas, Madras and Burma alone at times exceeding reasonable limits.

The report regarding the Bombay Commission find that, if in some respects administration of famine relief fell short of the ideal standard, it was distinctly successful both as regards saving of life and mitigating distress. Starvation deaths were very few indeed, though some excess mortality is attributed to privation. A certain amount of suffering also attended the policy of concentration of labour which obtained to a greater extent in Bombray than elsewhere; while the commission warmly approve of the general policy of concentrating labour, they criticise it as it actually obtained on large works in Bombay. They pass a high encomium on the success which obtained in the treatment of children and dependents of relief workers in kitchens, and find that the administration of the village gratuitis well carried out. They consider the method used for the relief of weavers less successful than measures adopted for the benefit of the same class in Madras. Regarding the deplorable cattle mortality which occurred, the Bombay Commissioners admit that the Bombay Government did all it could at the moment, but find room for development of policy in this direction. The commission criticise the smallness of suspensions and remissions of land revenue granted in distressed districts, but admit their inability to trace any serious increase of indebtedness or of transfers of land in consequence.

BURMO-CHINESE FRONTIER DELIMITATION.

RUMOURS CONCERNING THE CHINESE COMMISSIONER.

RANGOON, Nov. 30.

According to the *Rangoon Gazette* persistent rumours are afloat that Brigadier-General Liu, the Chinese Commissioner appointed for the delimitation of the Burmo-Chinese Frontier, has been degraded and his officers dispersed. Several are said to have gone to the Jade Mines.

The rumours are not credited.

As at present arranged, Brigadier-General Liu meets Mr. Scott at Lwelaing, the scene of last season's impasse, on Thursday. It is hoped that he will come or send definite instructions to the Tsungli-Yamen; otherwise the delimitation must proceed without the help of the Chinese Commissioners, the Peking authorities having received notice that the British are determined to push on the work. In any event it is hoped that the demarcation will proceed smoothly with General Liu's assistance.

The line laid down in the Agreement of 1896 is far from perfect. Indeed it is now admitted that article 3 ought to be radically altered, but if General Liu and his assistants do not appear there can be no questions of mutual concessions, and our officers will be compelled to adhere rigidly to the agreement line defective though it be.

Meanwhile it is not a very favourable sign of the attitude of the Chinese to find a post established by them beyond Lwelaing, in what is undoubtedly British territory, and one of the first pieces of the work of the Commission will be to remove those over the frontier.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

CALCUTTA, Nov, 30.

This evening nearly three hundred Scotchmen and guests met in the Town Hall at St. Andrew's Dinner The Lieutenant-Governor presided for the first time in the history of dinner. There was a long toast list. The Chief Justice, of Bengal, proposed the toast of the land o'cakes and Justice Jenkins replied for the guests, while General Wodehouse, Commanding the Presidency District, replied for the army.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

There was slight rain in Jalpaigurie and Darjeeling during the week ending 28th November. The general agricultural prospects in Bengal continue favourable. Rice harvest being in rapid progress and good outturn generally expected. The sowing of all cold weather crops, including poppy nearly complete and young plants thriving well. Reports of sugarcane crop are satisfactory and pressing has begun in some districts. The prices generally show a tendency to fall. There is no outbreak of cattle disease, but cases are reported from time to time in some districts. Supply of fodder for cattle is reported to be sufficient in all districts.

CAPTAIN WODEHOUSE AT RADHANPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RADHANPUR, Nov. 29.

Captain Wodehouse, our Acting Administrator, left here last night, for Kathiawar, being transferred there. The bhayats and others invited him to *pan supari* parties and expressed their feelings of gratitude and respect towards him as he had endeared himself to all by his kindness and affability. When he left the officers, garlanded him with flowers and wished him every happiness.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Ibraim Rahimtulla in the chair. There were also present:—Mr. T. W. Cuffe Mr. G. W. Roughton; Mr. R. H. Vincent; The Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhai Visram; Drs. Cawasji Hormusji; Ismael Janmahomed; A G. Viegas; N. N. Katrak; Messrs. K. M. Shroff; K. N. Kabraji and Mulji Bhavanidass Barbhaya.

THE LATE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

A CHORUS OF APPROVAL OF HIS SERVICES.

The Committee recorded Government resolution dated 22nd November 1898 in the General Department appointing Mr. W. L. Harvey to be Municipal Commissioner vice Mr. P. C. H. Snow C. I. E. I. C. S.

Mr. R. H. Vincent moved that the Standing Committee place on record their high sense of the eminent services rendered to the Municipality by Mr. P. C. H. Snow during the three years and four months that he held the office of Municipal Commisioner. He showed during the exceptionally trying period, when the city was passing through a grave crisis, exceptional ability, tact and watchfulness. the city.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji in seconding the resolution said that Mr. Snow's most valuable services were rendered unostentatiously and quietly during the trying times of plague and famine which taxed his energies to their utmost. He was always ready to assist the poor who were rendered helpless during the plague and worked hard in such a harmonious and cheerful manner as deserved the highest recognition from the city of Bombay. He always rose to the height of the occasion and was shown to his best during the fearful times of the outbreak of the epidemic.

Mr. Cuffe said that it was their duty to put on record the valuable services of on able and energetic Commissioner like Mr. Snow who sacrificed his leisure hours to do good to the city.

Dr. Viegas remarked that Mr. Snow carried out his duty in a most conscientious and unostentatious manner avoiding any friction with the Corporation and the Executive. He invariably showed tact and uniform courtesy and he had well earned their best thanks.

Mr. Roughton observed that at a time when people lost their head, Mr. Snow remained very cool, quiet and unostentatious in the execution of his most arduous duties, which in the time of plague was of the greatest possible value and importance, and his labours in that direction had not only commended themselves to the favourable notice of the Corporation, but of Government and the public.

Dr. Ismael Janmahomed joined in the chorus of approval of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Snow.

Other members having spoken in the same strain as the previous speakers had done, the chairman endorsed what had fallen from them and put the resolution to the vote which was carried by acclamation.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATE.

The committee then proceeded with the consideration of the Budget Estimates (expenditure side) for the year 1899-1900.

In the course of the discussion on the Health Department estimates, Mr. Cuffe urged the necessity of providing cycles to the Inspectors, who took a great deal of time in going the rounds of inspection on foot. They would be enabled to carry on their inspection rapidly and completely if they were provided with cycles.

Mr. Shroff was of opinion that a better course would be to compel the inspectors to reside in their districts.

Mr. Cuffe thought it was necessary to provide them with cycles to go from place to place but he left the matter to the discretion of the Commissioner.

Dr. Cawasji remarked that last year's budget which was framed carefully, showed the Health Department expenditure at Rs. 21,16,033 which included close upon four lakhs and a half for the re organising scheme, while this year's budget showed a very large increase over that amount and was estimated to cost them Rs. 22,59,862. He would appeal to the Commissioner to cut down the estimates if he could do so without impairing the efficiency of the department.

The Commissioner observed that every item had been accounted for, and that it was for the Committe to consider, and pass or reject them. The committee passed the following summary of the expenditure of the Engineer's Department:—General supervision and miscellaneous duties Rs. 49,760, Drainage Rs. 4,17,130, water-works Rs. 2,23,300; streets and buildings Rs. 8,95,738, special provision for cleaning, lighting and repairing Port Trust wharves road Rs. 38,642, Total Rs. 16,24,570.

The following items relating to the Health Department were also passed, General supervison Rs. 18,000; Office Rs. 6,389; Divisional Offices Rs. 39,000, Divisional Office Staff Rs. 22,704, Contigencies Rs. 13,785 and Scavengering establishment Rs. 1,66,080.

The Committee then adjourned to Wednesday at 3 p.m.

HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI JAMNABAI OF BARODA.

WE regret to announce the death of her Highness Maharani Jamnabai, widow of the late Khunderao Gaekwar, which took place in the palace at Baroda on Tuesday last. Ganpatrao Gaekwar died without issue in 1856, and was succeeded by his brother Khunderao. Shortly after his accession to the throne, the mutiny broke out in India. Khunderao proved himself loyal, and rendered good service to the British Government, and as a reward the annual payment of rupees three lakhs by the Baroda State for the support of the Gujerat Irregular Horse, was remitted. Khunderao also received the title of the Grand Cross of the Star of India. The latter part of his reign was not distinguished by any important occurrences, and he died in 1870, and was succeeded by his younger brother Mulharrao. This prince had been imprisoned in 1863 for having attempted the life of his brother, whose death not only released him from prison, but raised him at once to the throne. Mulharrao was deposed by the Home Government from the sovereignty of Baroda on the 22nd April 1875; and was deported to Madras. Meanwhile, her Highness Jamnabai, widow of Khunderao, was appointed regent and was permitted by Government to adopt an heir. Her selection of Sivajee Rao, a descendent of Pertab Rao, was thereafter confirmed by Government, and the young Maharaja was installed on the "gaddi" on the 27th May 1875; and the Government of India appointed Raja Sir T. Madhavrao as Prime Minister of Baroda. The important events that took place subsequently to the installation of the Maharaja were the journey taken by his Highness and Maharani Jamnabai to Bombay to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the visit paid by His Royal Highness to Baroda in November 1875. The Prince of Wales and party reached Baroda on the 19th November and was received with all the honours due to his exalted position. His Royal Highness took leave of the Maharaja and Maharani Jamnabai on the 23rd November 1875, leaving behind impressions and effects, not only of social, but of great political value also. The late Maharani was ever ready to take a sensible view of the matters in which her aid was sought by the Agent to the Governor General at Baroda; and Mr. P. S. Melvill, writing to the Government of India in August 1876, said "The administration is deeply indebted to the good sense, kindly feeling, and assistance of her Highness the Maharani Jamnabai." The Prime Minister, Sir T. Madhavrao, in his memorandum, submitted to the Agent to the Governor General, said: "We have derived, too, every possible encouragement from the cordial approval of our principles and proceedings by her Highness the Maharani Jamnabai, whose intelligince, sagacity and goodness would do honour to any Native Prince or Princess." Again, in his memorandum made in December 1877, the Prime Minister wrote of the late Maharani:—"Her Highness the Maharani Jamnabai has continued to give her sympathy and co-operation in the work of reform. Her Highness's good sense and discernment have enabled her to recognise in that work the present and future good of the Baroda State. Her excellent judgment and characteristic strength of will impose on her relations, friends, and dependents a wise and necessary forbearance from interference in public affairs. Her predominant wish is that her son, the young Gaekwar, should be succesfully trained to fulfil the high destinies before him, and that, meanwhile, the machinery of the State should be so arranged that it may always work smoothly and safely in spite of even any possible irregular action of the main motive power itself." In his administration report dated in December 1877, the Governor General's Agent wrote to the Government of India in these terms:—"I cordially endorse the expressions of gratitude to her Highness the Maharani Jamnabai used by the Minister. Her Highness can always be relied on for a sensible and temperate opinion, and she has continued to lend the force of her position to furthering the ends of an enlightened administration."

The late Maharani was universally popular at Baroda and among Marathas generally. Recently she spent four months at Wai, near Panchghani, whence she returned to Baroda six weeks ago. She had been ailing ever since her return, but her illness did not assume a serious turn until a week ago, since which date the people had been praying for her recovery in all the temples of Baroda. She was a pious, charitable and very popular lady, and her recovery from a very serious illness about a year ago, was hailed with great delight by the people. All the shops, Government offices, and other places of business in Baroda were kept closed from Tuesday until after the funeral yesterday morning, and the State offices will remain closed for five days.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

ST. ANDREW'S MEDAL.

WORLDS that yet may come St. Andrew himself may indulge in the noble pastime which is now so intimately connected with his name. Meanwhile Scotchmen and Englishmen contrive to keep his memory green by annual friendly golfing contests for medals and other trophies which bear his name, and they hope that he smiles on and approves of their efforts to prove first in some one of these contests. Last year in Bombay an Englishman, viz., C. B. Raikes, carried off the coveted prize. This year it looks as if a Scotchman will win the scratch prize, for as seen from the list below Mr. Marshall Reid with 42 has a lead of one from Mr. Boggs (who is level with Dr. MacDonald at 43), Mr. Pechey coming next with 44. But as the course has been done in 38 this season, and can easily be done in 40 or 41 (while either of the leading players may take 45 to-morrow) it is quite possible that the final order of running may be altered.

Of the handicap played Captain Holland leads with 49—9, 40, but Messrs. Thompson and W. H. Reid follow closely with 41. The competition is very open and to-morrow's play will be interesting, non-competitors are notified that they may not begin playing at the 5th hole and may not strike off from the first tie if any competitors are ready to start.

Capt Holland	49 — 9	40
R S Thompson	49 — 8	41
Dr D MacDonald	43 — 2	41
W H Reid	45 — 4	41
C H S Boggs	43 — 1	42
Watson Smyth	47 — 5	42
M Reid	42 Scr	42
R Aitken	45 — 2	43
D Miller	48 — 5	43
C W Carson	49 — 6	43
R A Don	46 — 3	43
C St Paul	48 — 5	43
W P Pechey	44 Scr	44
G Towers	53 — 9	44
H Bromley	50 — 6	44
E F Nicholson	45 — 1	44
H G W Meikle	46 — 1	45
J Rodgers	46 — 1	45
O Marshall	45 Scr	45
W E Young	49 — 3	46
C E Nixon	51 — 5	46
R Marshall	48 Scr	48

There were twenty three entrier.

CONFIRMATION AT THE CATHEDRAL.

BISHOP MACARTHUR held his first Confirmation at St. Thomas' Cathedral last evening, in the presence of a large congregation. There were in all 65 candidates for the solemn rite: of whom 37 were presented by the Cathedral chaplains and 28 by the incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, the Rev. C. Gilder. The Ven. Archdeacon Scott was present in his official capacity. The service was opened with Hymn 207, "Our Blest Redeemer," after which the Rev. G. Leigh-Lye, acting senior Cathedral chaplain, read the preface in the Confirmation service, which was followed by an address by the Bishop to the candidates, reminding them of the gift they were looking forward to receive, and of the obligations which they were about to renew and confirm. Hymn 157 was then sung kneeling, "Come Holy Ghost." The act of Confirmation followed. There was an interval of silent prayer for the newly confirmed, after which Hymn 540 was sung, "Fight the good Fight," The Bishop then delivered a second short address, exhorting those on whom he had, according to Scripture precedent, laid his hand to greater watchfulness in the future. They had renounced their spiritual enemies, satan, the world and the flesh, but they might be sure these had not renounced them. The conclusion of the service followed, the congregation separating after the Benediction.

THE PLAGUE COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

THE Plague Commission, composed of Professor T. R. Frazer, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Materia Medical in the University of Edinburgh, President; Mr. J. P. Hewett, C. I. E., I. C. S., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department; Professor A. E. Wright, M. D., Professor of Pathology in the Army School, Netley; Mr. A. Cumine, I. C. S., of the Bombay Presidency; Dr. M. A. Ruffer of the Egyptian Sanitary Department; and Mr. C. J. Halifax, Secretary, assembled yesterday in the Council Hall of the Secretariat.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S EVIDENCE.

Professor Haffkine, further examined by the President said, it was found desirable that every person should be twice inoculated. The effects of inoculation varied according to the constitution of the persons who were inoculated, for it was found that while some persons showed a temperature of 99 degrees after inoculation, others were laid up with fever as high as 103 degrees: It was ascertained that the reduction of mortality produced by inoculation was between 80 and 90 per cent. He would not advise any change in the dose of prophylactic at present prescribed, because it ensured accuracy in results. Another important advantage was that the method was a very simple one, and the prophylactic in its present state was very durable in its effects. It was not difficult to ascertain if the serum was deteriorated in its strength or not, because any operator would find that out from its effects on the persons inoculated with it, and being guided by these results he would increase or maintain the prescribed quantity of dose. It was not advisable to experiment on animals in order to ascertain this fact, because the experimenter would naturally feel repugnant to inflict unnecessary pain upon animals, and the general feeling of the people of this country was against such experiments. For this reason the number of experiments on animals had been reduced to the least possible extent.

In reply to Mr. Hewett, witness said that where dead rats were found, the houses were thoroughly cleared and disinfected, and yet plague cases occurred in those houses. He had not made experiments as to how the soil was effected, but Dr. Gibson was making experiments in that direction.

In reply to Dr. Ruffer, witness entered into a long discourse as to the method of culturing and sterilizing plague bacilli. He described the temperature at which the bacilli were killed, and the strength of the carbolic acid solution which was deemed sufficient to destroy the germs. He further described the effects of repeated inoculations, and informed the Commission of experiments made by him on horses, goats and sleep by means of the serum, stating that the results of the inoculation on animals were, that they became less and less susceptible to the material. In the case of men he said, the number of inoculations could not be repeated so often as on the animals. There was a marked difference among annimals between the first and repeated inoculations. Professor Haffkine then dwelt at some length on the climatic influence caused on the prophylactic serum, which materially lost its power as the temperature rose. He said he had not made any observations if flees or mosquitoes, which had come in contact with dead rats, conveyed plague to human beings, but he knew that Mr. Hankin had made experiments in that direction. Being asked if the serum used for horses had not an immunising effect, witness said that the German Commission when it was in Bombay was making experiments in that direction.

In answer to the President, Professor Haffkine said the curative serum was tried on certain patients who were given up by the medical officers in charge of some plague hospitals, but he never succeeded in saving such cases, and after a short time he discontinued trying the efficacy of curative serum. When the outbreak was at its highest in Poona, he went there with a sufficiently large quantity of curative serum, and tried it on 100 out of 200 patients in one of the hospitals, irrespsctive of the conditions in which they were. On comparing the mortality among those who had passed through his hands, with those who were treated in the ordinary manner, it was found that mortality was greater among the patients who passed through his treatment. Consequently he suspended further treatment in Poona. Subsequently the serum was again tried in Bombay with greater precautions than before, but on no occasion he succeeded in influencing the condition of the patient favourably by the treatment.

Questioned by Dr. Ruffer, witness said that theoretically it was a sound plan to immunise a patient quickly by means of serum and get him inoculated afterwards. On being asked whether the plague had affected the birds, witness stated that the vultures were particularly interesting objects of invesgation, because they had very often for their food, bodies of Parsee patients who had died from plague, But these investigations had been conducted by Mr. Hankin, and he had no experience of it personally.

In reply to Mr. Cumine witness went into details of operations in inoculation made in different parts of the Presidency where the epidemic had broken out. He gave it as his opinion that people more readily came forward for inoculation when plague was raging, than when it had just began or was subsiding. He had not succeeded in detecting plague microbes in rooms occupied by plague patients, though the microbes must be there. He was at present experimenting how artificial cultures of plague microbes would be affected if they were exposed, in houses, the tiles upon whose roofs had been removed, or where the roofs were entirely removed. Experiments were also being made as to the efficacy of disinfectants, and as to the affect the cowdung had upon the microbes, and as to how long the microbes lived in the cowdung.

In reply to Professor Wright, witness said that it was impossible to collect statistics of people, who had been inoculated, having got 105 degrees of temparature after the operation, and so he was not in a position to state that such people would be more immunised than those who got fever at a lower temperature. He had never made anysuch comparison. Witness gave two instances in which a Parsee gentleman and a Hindu lady, who had been suffering from fever for a long time, having got rid of it altogether after they were inoculated. The fever left them abruptly.

Being further questioned by Dr. Ruffer as to whether he had noticed any seriously evil effects of inoculation, Dr Haffkine referred him to the mortality in the Khoja community. He said that it was impossible to answer the question from observation in a single instance. or in any single individual, because there was no guarantee that the fact of inoculation, and the fact of the person starting any ailment was not due to mere coincidence. The question could be solved only from a comparison of an incidence of general sickness in inoculated groups of people and uninoculated living under the same conditions, and that for the present, a community where such a comparative observation was possible, it was the Khoja community of Bombay. In that community, not only general mortality among the inoculated was not higher than among the uninoculated, but it was most strikingly low. Whatever might be the explanation of this low mortality, it certainly contained no indication whatever of the inoculation increasing the sickness or death-rate from general causes amongst the inoculated.

This concluded Dr. Haffkine's evidence.

At the rising of the Commission, the Secretary announced that Surgeon-General Bainbridge, Dr. Weir, Dr. Galliotti and Dr. A. G. Viegas would be examined to-morrow.

The Commission then adjourned till to-day (Thursday) at 11 a. m.

STREET-WATERING IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—The present system of watering the public thoroughfares is no doubt wholesome, and saves ten times the work done by the ordinary water carts; but I am afraid it is the cause of much nuisance to passers by, to say nothing of cyclists. The Watermen are so insolent, that whilst watering the road, they throw the jet rigat and left, regardless of all the remonstrances from the passers by who, very often have the misfortune to get their shoes and linen wet. I have nothing to say against the system itself, nor do I wholly condemn such a system, but the manner in which it is carried out is certainly, in my opinion objectionable.—Yours, &c.

A SUFFERER.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

IT has been decided not to hold the Bombay races on Saturday 3rd as owing to the rains in November, the Course has not been open long enough fortrainers to get their horses fit. The Poona Stables are now here, and it is hoped that a successful meeting will be held on 10th December.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

SATURDAY.

Ship's boats H'cap Race.—Started at 3-30 p. m. Course No. 2,

Tomtit Class Race,—Start at 3-30 p. m, Course no.2.

Yachts Handicap Race.— Start at 3-45 p.m. Course no. 6, reserved,

Entries for the above races will closed at noon on Friday next.

LORD SANDHURST IN KATHIAWAR.

VISIT TO RAJKOTE.

A BIG IRRIGATION SCHEME.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, Nov. 28.

THIS will be a very busy and merry week in Rajkote. The visit of His Excellency has brought nearly all the Chiefs to the Provincial Capital, and has also induced a big foregathering of the officials on duty in various parts of Kathiawar and their wives. The official programme is almost portentous and as it is to be supplemented by numerous unofficial entertainments the week provinces to be a partioularly and lively one. Sunday was a quiet day. The special from Gondal arrived in the small hours of the morning but the passengers by it rested in the train until about seven o'clock, and then his Excellency alighted privately and drove to the agency, where he is staying with Colonel Hunter. The first official function in Rajkote was performed this morning when his Excellency opened the Lalpuri irrigation and water-works, and the Sir Mansingji Settling Basin—the latter a generous gift to the Civil Station from the Thakore Saheb of Palitana. The character of these extensive works was fully described by the State Engineer, Mr. Booth, whose long and honourable connection with the Rajkote State will shortly terminate, in a paper which is appended. In brief for an expenditure of four and a quarter lakhs of rupees. Rajkote is provided with an ample supply of potable water for the town and also sufficient to irrigate at least seven thousand acres of cultivable land. The public spirited gift of the Thakore Saheb of Palitana goes to improve the present supply to the Civil Station, which has been the cause of some complaint, and will prove a considerable benefit to the residents of that portion of Rajkote. The first portion of the ceremony was in a *shamiana* at the dam of the new Lalpuri Lake, when Mr. Booth described the nature of the scheme he has completed. He said:—

The first function which your Excellency will asked to perform this morning is the opening of the Lalpuri Lake for Irrigation and City supply. It was originally proposed to bund the Lalpuri valley at this point thirteen years ago during the lifetime of the late Thakore Saheb, but for various reasons the project remained in the condition of a doubtful enterprize until after the demise of the Chief Bawajiraj in April 1890, when the State was taken under Agency management. In 1891 the then Political Agent, Sir Charles Ollivant, called for a revised report and laid it before the late Mr. W. Clerke, M. I. C. E., who was invited to come to Rajkote to meet the Agency Engineer, and report on the whole scheme. Mr. Clerke's report was in every way favourable and the project was submitted to Government, but as an irrigation scheme only. After some 18 months delay it was thrown out. Government being averse to undertaking irrigation schemes in managed States—such not having proved remunerative in other districts under Government control, This was the more disappointing, because by this time the necessity for providing a supply of drinking water for the City (as had already been done for the Civil Station) had become an urgent necessity, owing to the failure of wells and the impure and uncertain supply to be obtained from the river bed. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay, arriving at Rajkote in November 1893—opportunity was taken to interview his Excellency, and urgent appeals were made for a reconsideration of the project as a combined irrigation and City Supply scheme, and Lord Harris signified his willingness to have the proposal reconsidered on these grounds. For this purpose the Superintending Engineer, Colone Osborne, arrived in February 1894, and submitted a most favourable report in the April following. This was succeeded by reports from the Chief Engineer, Mr. T. D. Little, M.I.C.E., and Mr. Playford Reynolds, M.I.C.E., acting Superintending Engineer, In the following November Sir Charles Ollivant, returning from furlough, again took up the matter, and obtained the sanction of Government in February, 1895. The works were commenced in March, 1895, and completed in May, 1898, but during this peiod they were necessarily closed for fifteen months for the rainy season, so that the time occupied in actual construction was about 24 months. The dam is 5-6ths of a mile in length, 2,465 feet of which is masonry, and the remaining 2,025 feet earth work. The masonry dams are trapezoidal, and the construction random rubble, faced with coursed masonry—all in blue basaltic trap. The capacity of the lake above irrigation outlets is 3,35,000,000 cubic feet, from which it was originally proposed to deduct 7 feet, or about 89,000,000 cubic feet, for evaporation and possible percolation, but from our experience of last year, during which the lake maintained an uniform level of 34 feet with a small overflow and passage from under sluices, we may safely assume that in ordinary years, the evaporation, and any other loss, will be nearly if not quite recouped by inflow by river channel and side springs—and this will allow of a much larger amount of water for irrigation than was originally estimated, or roughly 300,000,000 cubic feet. Now the quantity of water drawn from wells for wheat irrigation in these districts is roughly 20,000 cubic feet per acre, and the cost of lifting this water by bullock power is about Rs. 18 per acre. But for safety we have estimated that 40,000 cubic feet of water may be required for an acre of wheat and that the price we may receive fo it will be Rs. 5. On this basis and assuming that a varied crop would bring in about the same averag return, we would have sufficient water to irrigate 7,000 acres, and would receive for it Rs. 35,000, which assuming the cost of the irrigation works to be ha the total cost, or say two lakhs, would mean 17 per cent. on outlay, or making a liberal reduction for maintenance establishment, &c., at least 15 per cent. This is, of course, a forecast only, of what the scheme may probably be worked to in the course of a few years, when the irrigation is fully developed, These good returns will, in the first place, be due to the unusual cheapness of the construction, and in the future will depend on good management and careful expenditure of water. The cultivator who can take as much water as he pleases without stint or measurement from an open aqueduct running through his fields is likely to become more indifferent to waste than when he had to lift the water from well at his own expense, For the present years believe some 2,000 acres will be placed under Irragation, which at an average rate of Rs, 5 will yield an immediate 5 per cent. on outlay. Several reservoirs for free drinking purposes are constructed in the City or Puras—and private house-connections will be taken in hand as soon as a Committee of Management is formed. For irrigation the 15" main delivers water under full lake pressure into a system of masonry tanks and aqueducts, at 2,000 feet from the lake. These aqueducts continue for a further 3,000 feet to the ridge from whence the whole of the irrigable land is commanded. The supply is automatic, and the water is drawn off in any required quantity from these tanks, into main certain dhorias (aqueducts) which radiate from them. From these main aqueducts the cultivators will construct branch channels to convey the water to their fields. I wish to take the opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the good and faithful service rendered by the head mistri, Jiwa Ramji, and the sub-mistris employed under him from time to time, and the good service of these men is all the more worthy of notice, when it is remembered that I had no assistant on this work, and that with a large amount of other duties to attend to in the province, I was necessarily often absent from Rajkote, and during such times the head mistri was solely responsible to me. It is scarcely necessary for me to explain how much the success or failure of a large lake dam depends upon the honest and careful supervision exercised over the builders, who are frequently task or piece workers under the contractor, and how much exposed to temptation is the supervisor over these men who have it in their power, in collusion with the overseer, to scamp the work in a way it would be impossible to detect until too late to rectify it, and some irreparable disaster occurred. These are the risks and dangers which give the Engineer so much anxiety in this special kind of work. That no leakages have occurred in the masonry under fullest pressure during two years is proof that the work is good and sound, and that the supervisors have done their duty, and we may say the contractor also. The Political Agent has permitted me to ask your Excellency to present, on the part of the Rajkote State, a purse of Rs. 500 and a dress of honour to the head mistri, Jiwa Ramji, as a reward for faithful service on the Lalpuri water-works. Other employes who have worked throughout the time will receive certificates and some suitable present The next function which your Excellency will be asked to execute this morning, is the opening of the "Mansingjee Settling Basin." Soon after the formation of the Randarda lake six years ago, it was found that the water, at certain periods of the year, became discoloured by suspended matter, due to the action of high winds on the shallows at the exposed head of the lake, and the latter being of small area the disturbance affected the whole of the water. To remedy this is was proposed to construct filter beds, but for want of funds nothing could be accomplished until two years ago, when Sir Mansingjee, Thakore Saheb of Palitana generously came forward with an offer of Rs. 20,000 towards meeting this want. By that time, however, the draw-off from the lake was so greatly increased it was found that a much larger sum of money would be needed than was originally estimated, especially as it was impossible to separate the drinking water from that required for public and private gardens, roads, &c. At this juncture it was discovered that the conformation of the ground at the lake would enable us to form a considerable reservoir by bunding the valley behind the main dam, by which means we could secure, at a comparatively small cost, a well-protected settling basin, 26,000 square yards in superficial area, with a greatest depth of 35 feet and capable of holding 1½ million gallons of water above the assumed draw-off. This Basin would be bounded on three sides by masonry dams, and on the fourth by a rocky hill, and it was considered the water filled into it from the lake would soon settle and become clear; but to assist this operation, it was decided to construct what we may term filter channels in the saddle dividing the lake from the Basin. These were to be made by cutting a channel to as great a depth as necessary between the lake and Basin and at a central point therein to construct three compartments protected by masonry bunds and the extreme ends. The central compartment was to contain sand, and the other two to be receiving tanks one for lake water direct, and the other for receiving it after passing through the central sand compartment. We have been able to construct only one filter channel at present, on trial, and owing to the high level the lake maintained during the past fair season this is only ten feet below full lake level, and again owing to the last unprecedentedly scanty rainfall, we received only 3 1-2 feet of water in the lake this year, so the level is unusually low. The trial filter channel has, however, worked quite satisfactorily, and the water Works Committee have decided to construct immediately another one with a double filtering compartment, at a depth of 22 feet below full lake level. When this is finished, I do not anticipate that there will be any further trouble or complaints about discoloured water. The maintenance of their filter-channels will be only a trivial cost, and the whole system will, I hope, prove as effective any arrangement which could be devised for clearing the water of suspended matter which is all the duty that any mere sand filter is capable of perfasming. I may state that a sample of this water was lately sent by the Agency Surgeon to Bombay, and has been very favourably reported on by the Chemical Analyser to Government. The total cost of the setting basin has been Rs. 33,600, and Sir Mansingjee generously increased his original gift to that amount. The cost of the filter channels will be borne by the Water Works.

The young Thakhore Saheb of Rajkote then in a bold clear voice and excellent English bade his Excellency welcome to Rajkote and requested him to open the lake and "setling basin."

His Excellency having walked over the dam, opened the valve in the valve house with a handsomely chased silver key. Driving accross to Ranarda he performed a like office at the settling basin and briefly addressed a large assembly of the chiefs and officials in a Shamiana erected near the basin. He said :—

Your Highnesses' and Chiefs, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I sincerely wish Sir Charles Ollivant was here to see the completion of a scheme of which he was one of the first to see the importance, and also induced Government to take the same view. He commenced the work by laying the foundation-stone in 1895. However, we must content ourselves with that regret, for the exigencies of office work are overwhelming. The young Chief of Rajkote made his first public appearance on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone. I congratulate him on the completion of a scheme which ensures such great benefits, and which will add to the value of the State which he, in the natural course of things should one day rule over. I doubt whether reviewing in my mind the number of projects to which I have put the finishing touch or formally commenced since I came to the Presidency, I have been connected with any individual project which has greater possibilities in it for the health of a populous town or for the benefit of the agricultural area surrounding it. As regards the health of the town, we all know the dangers of a tainted water-supply; also we know that in Kathiawar there is ever present the fear and possibility of a water famine. I believe that this very year the record is the worst for nearly half a century and that your wells are almost dry. I need not dwell on the horrors that must ensue from such a scarcity. But while the horrors of a water famine must have been ever present to many minds, I can imagine no position more anxious, hardly any tension of the mind greater, than that which must be the condition of the ryot who keeps on continually waiting and watching for the rain which does not come, and when the time is reached when no rain or no more rain is available (the former supply having been insufficient) that feeling of anxious longing must give away to one bordering on despair! It is not too much to say that now that this scheme is completed from the moment that I have set the water in motion, those anxieties should never recur in Rajkote town and the area to be covered by the irrigation. In regard to the irrigation works, I may add that all the cultivators concerned have agreed in writing to pay the water rate, which will yield, it is calculated, six per cent, on the capital outlay. You have heard the very interesting paper read by Mr. Booth, in which it is set out that 300,000,000 of cubic feet of water will be available for use, and that special care is taken that the town supply should not suffer, owing to too extensive demands for irrigation. In regard to the supply to the Rajkote Civil Station, purification of the water of the Randar Lake has been rendered simple by the provision of the settling basin—a generous gift of Sir Mansinhji, the Thakore Saheb of Palitana—a public-spirited gift for which the inhabitants of Rajkote Civil Station cannot be too grateful to him. You have heard the details of the cost of construction, and some allusion to the difficulties too lightly glossed over by Mr. Booth, and the possibilities of the lake and its contents. I need not repeat them. They speak for themselves. But I am constrained to say a word about the Engineer who devised and worked ceaselessly to overcome, by his knowledge, patience, and courage, succeeding difficulties as they arose. This is a stupendous work. Much has to be done before the ceremonial of opening is performed by the Governor. The land for the catchment has to be selected and surveyed, and then the work commenced, and in this case three years' patient and incessant supervision and extreme resourcefuiness was required. As Mr. Booth has pointed out, a dishonest or careless subordinate can easily do harm that will take a fortune to repair, and perhaps, delay the works and their benefits for a lenghtly period. Again, Mr. Booth remarked that he has had no assistant, the responsibility and anxiety has been entirely his own, as much as is the brain which worked out the project brought to-day to its succcessful issue. Mr. Booth has been well served as he generously recognises by his head mistri. Jiwa Ramji, and the sub-mistris, but the anxiety must have been very great and we therefore congratulate him all the more upon the completion of a work which cannot fail to be of the most enduring benefit. But, ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Booth has been your friend for longer than he has been mine, and I am telling you what you all know. I lately referred to the enduring and useful work of an engineer, and its fascination as a profession. Kathiawar has had much to be grateful or to that profession in the last 32 years, during which Mr. Booth has been in charge, especially the Rajkote State. In whatever direction we may turn our eyes, we see your works, Mr. Booth—these lakes, the roads, the Rajkumar College, the Jubilee Hall and Museum, and a host of others too numerous to mention. It is a fact to say that every public work in this State owes its existence to your abilities. This work may be said to be the crowning work of your career now drawing to a close, and it is my very pleasing duty to announce to you that I am desired by the Rajkote Administration that in consideration of the economical and expeditious completion of these works to hand you an honorarium. I can assure you that your loyal and thorough work throughout that long and honourable career is fully appreciated by all, and their good wishes follow you on your retirement, and they are grateful to you for the health and strength you have expended in their service. I beg to congratulate you on the completion of the work I now declare open.

In the afternoon his Excellency received visits from the Chiefs, and attended the pleasant little Sky Race meeting organised by Captain Peyton (details of which have already been published). He was entertained at dinner by the Chiefs at the Memorial Institution.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH OF NOVEMBER, 1898.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Hoshangabad, the pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been generally small. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at most of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to strong at Madras, Bangalore and Negapatam, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Bombay, 14 at Sholapur and Secunderabad, and 12 at Madras and Banglore. The temperature, both maximum, is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Ratnagiri and the lowest 44° at Sirsa. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are more or less cloudy in several places. Heavy rain has fallen at Negapatam (3·47"), Madras (2·22") and Trichinopoly (1·78") light to moderate showers at Bangalore Cuddapah and Coimbatore, and a few drops at Colombo. The skies are densely clouded in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast, and rain in local showers is to be expected.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—November 29.

10 p.m. ... ... 77·4

WEDNESDAY—November 30.

8 a.m. ... ... 76·1
10 a.m. ... ... 81·5
2 p.m. ... ... 88·2
4 p.m. ... ... 85·5

THE EXAMINATION PAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is said that some of the High Schools in Bombay have presented representations to the Bombay University complaining, as several correspondents in the press have been doing, that some of the question papers of the recent Matriculation Examination were extraordinarily stiff, &c. The attitude thus taken up by the schools may, I submit, appear to be creative of risk to the future true interests of the progress of education, and therefore objectionable. The Bombay University is acknowledged at all hands to be an examining body. The present status of the public education in Bombay is the product or the outcome of what the University, as the examining body, has made it to be from time to time at their various examinations. It ought not to be that what the examinees or their teachers may be pleased to offer as their education or amount of knowledge should be accepted by the University as the educational standard, but it ought to be, as it is, that what the University should require in accordance with the progress of education should be offered by the examinees. The sanctity of this principle it would be extremely mischievous to break: for the school-masters and the boys would always like, as it is easy to do, to go in the same old groove year after year of importing and receiving education, and thus naturally enough education would in the long run retrograde rather than progress. It is according to the University requirement that the school-masters prepare their pupils, and it is the University that can and ought to so fluctuate their standards of tests as might be in keeping with the spirit of progressiveness. On this principle, I think it is necessary that the University should hold its own and fearlessly and conscientiously perform, as the examining body, its duty with the single-mindness of true educational progress. The correct understanding of this principle will, I trust, go a great way towards ensuring general equanimity and sympathy with justice to examiners.

I may briefly say that the Gujarati passage for translation into English, translation as it is from an English passage, is just what it could be or ought to be. A translation is after all a translation as naturally and unavoidably distinguished from an original production with all its naturalness and peculiar native cast. Various irresponsible, thoughtless and sweeping assertions have been made against the Gujarati passage, but when each of them is taken up for fair discussion, it becomes evident that it cannot hold water. I would ask the inveighers against the Gujarati passage whether it is ungrammatical, whether it involves uncommon peculiarities of expression, whether the language employed is such as involves uncommon depth of meaning-whether there are uncommon words employed in it, and so on. To these questions any disinterested person would answer in the negative. In order to inveigh successfully the only fair way open to the inveighers is to translate the original English passage into Gujarati and put it before the public for comparison with the disputed one. Then alone could we see what the inveighers mean.—Yours &c.

SHAPURJI SORABJI.

Bombay, Nov. 30.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent Mr. Manekji Kavasji Patel, has been very vehement in his attack on the Hindu Translator of the Gujarati passage set at the recent Matriculation Examination, but I fail to find in his long letter any valid reasons for such a violent condemnation of the gentleman and his translation. It is not shown where he has erred, what portion of the original he has not understood, and what mistakes he has committed. On comparing the Gujerati translation with the original English in the book named by Mr. Patel, I find that some words have no place in the translation. A superficial and hasty critic would at once jump to the conclusion, that the Gujerati translator must have left out these words. But a comparison of the Gujerati translation with those in Marathi, Hindustani, and French, shows that portions which are left in the Gujarati translation, are also left in the Marathi, Hindustani, and French translations. The inference, therefore, is that the English Examiners must have given the English passage for translation with such omissions and modifications as they thought proper to make. Mr. Patel admits that the language used by the Gujarati Translator is neither Sanskritised nor Persianised. It is pure and simple Gujarati and as such, is very praiseworthy. This is not the place to discuse the merits of the so called Parsi-Gujarati and Hindu-Gujarati styles; but if Mr. Patel desires to have Parsi-Gujarati adopted in preference to pure Hindu-Gujarati in the question papers of a learned body like the University, I am afraid he will have to remain discontented for ever.—Yours, &c,

ANTI-HUMBUG.

Baroda, Nov. 28.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee presided at the Sessions Court at 10 o'clock yesterday, and the trial of the following case was continued before his lordship and the same Common Jury.

ALLEGED FORGERY BY MEHTAS.

Narandas Rattansi and Naranji Moolji were charged with having, on the 28th December and 4th January last, abetted Dayal Khimjee in forging the name of Parmanand Cooverjee on four share transfers of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, and also with forging a signature to a dividend warrant. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate General, with Mr. D. D. Daver, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas, Dharamsi, Cama and Hormusjee, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, appeared for the first accused, and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the second accused.

At the conclusion of the case for the prosecution, Mr. Rivett-Carnac, for the second accused, contended that there was no evidence to show that the second accused had committed the offence. Counsel argued that the case rested on the uncorroborated evidence of accomplices, and it would be unsafe for the jury to convict on such evidence.

His lordship said he had considered the matter, but thought that in the interests of the learned counsel's client, the case had better proceed, remarking that he would address the jury in regard to the evidence, the nature of which it was for the jury to consider.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, continuing, said the jury had only the evidence of accomplices before them, and it was uncorroborated in regard to the charges against the accused. What had really occurred was that the accused had been asked to get the transfers, which had previously been signed by Parmanand Cooverjee, effected; and he had consented to do so. Not a pie of the proceeds of the sale had gone into the pockets of the second accused; and if the jury believed that statement, there was no evidence of misappropriation or forgery.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac then called evidence for the defence.

Nanibai, widow of Rutansi Narsi, said she knew the late Parmanand Cooverjee, who was related to her and had her confidence. She entrusted him with property for sale; and he, after selling it, handed to her memoranda, which she kept without opening them. She could not read. The exhibits in court might be those memoranda. Parmanand Cooverjee bought three Mofussil shares, two David Mill shares, and two bonds. The former were in his name, while the bonds were in her name. After the death of Parmanand Cooverjee, witness shewed the papers and the shares to the accused Narayen Muljee and asked him what was to be done with them. He kept them with him. They were afterwards transferred into his name with her consent, and were later on given to her. As Narayen was going out of Bombay on account of the plague, she got one share transferred to her name, and two to her mother's.

At the close of the case for the defence Mr. Rivett-Carnac in addressing the jury on behalf of the second accused said that the jury had to be satisfied that the forgery was committed in regard to the documents that Dygal Khimji had forged them, and that the second accused had used them knowing the same to be forged. the evidence for the prosecution was that Dayal had forged the documents at the Elphinstone Circle gardens but there was nothing to show that the second accused was there at the time the documents were alleged to be forged.

The Court adjourned till to-day (Thursday) at 10 a.m.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th October, 1898, on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	100	—	400
Or per mile of Rail way	17	6	—	23
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	5,112	3,956	21	8,089
Total for 17 weeks	5,412	3,056	21	8,489
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	91	302	5	398
Per mile of Ry do.	5	18	..	23
Total to corresponding date do.	4,854	3,182	76	8,112

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 2
Increase to date .... „ 377

CHARGES AGAINST A JUDICIAL OFFICER.

THE public inquiry into charges of misbehaviour made against Raja Chitpal Singh, Joint Magistrate of Ghazipur, was continued on Saturday at Allahabad. The Commission is composed of Mr. Galbraith, C. S., and Mr. Rustomjee, C. S. The Officiating Legal Remembrancer, N.-W.P, and Oudh, assisted by Mr. Durga Charan, conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Government. Pundit Motilal Nehru, Pundit Baldeo Ram, and Kunwar Parmanand, are appearing for the defence.

Babu Satyagyan Chatterji, said, he came to these Provinces 14 or 15 years ago from Bengal, and with the exception of last year he had always resided at Allahabad. He could read printed Urdu books, but could neither read nor write MSS. in Urdu. He first saw Raja Chitpal Singh at his house in 1895, being introduced by a letter from the Raja's then secretary, Lalit Mohan Sina; Lalit Mohan and himself had been teachers in the Anglo-Bengali school at Allahabad. The Raja engaged witness at Rs. 75 per month, with free board and lodging. That engagement lasted for one month and ten days while Babu Lalit Mohan was on leave. His principal work was to write judgments for the Raja and to draft depositions of witnesses, and to correct them when a fair copy was made. He never went to the Raja's Court at Unao. The Raja gave him the depositions of witnesses and sometimes give him points for the judgments; he was always told whether the judgment was to be an acquittal or a conviction. He did not draft the portion containing the amount of imprisonment. The instructions were given both orally and in writing. After the Raja had copied a draft it was always given to witness for correction, and sometimes corrections would be made in the Raja's handwriting, witness first making the corrections in pencil and the Raja writing them in ink. As to the depositions, he used to get the police papers, and according to those, before witnesses were examined, he used to draft depositions in English. The Raja's private clerk, Lachman Singh, used to read out the police papers to him. These drafts were

ALWAYS WRITTEN ON "BADAMI" PAPER

in pencil and were made over to the Raja. After the Raja's return from court witness used to receive the drafts and compare them with the witness-sheets. If there were many and important mistakes witness prepared a fresh draft on *badami* paper, the Raja copying it afterwards on the witness-sheets. In "non-chalan" cases the Raja used to bring notes of evidence written in English, or partly in English and partly in Hindi: witness would make corrections and then the Raja used to copy the drafts on witness-sheets.

He took service with the Raja again on May 1st, 1897, after Lalit Mohan had left. The Raja agreed to give him Rs. 100 per month. Witness was at that time a temporary clerk in the P. W. D. at Allahabad on Rs. 30 per month. Witness lived for some time with the Raja, but afterwards hired a separate house. This was at Ghazipur. Generally he did his work at the Raja's house, but sometimes he took it home. He did exactly the same kind of work at Ghazipur as at Unao. When he prepared judgments or depositions the record concerned was always in his possession. The statements of the accused were recorded in Urdu on brown country paper, and the Raja's private clerk used to read out these statements. He did exactly the same work for the Raja when in camp. Neither at Ghazipur nor in camp did any other than Lachman read out papers to witness. The Raja used to put on the records slips with the words "conviction," "acquittal" "discharge," judgment for such and such a date," and when witness opened the box and found these slips attached to records he studied the cases and prepared the judgment. In cases where there where no slips he used to consult the Raja, discuss the case, and according to the conclusions used to write out the judgments. Sometimes

THE RAJA USED TO DIRECT HIM TO WRITE LONG JUDGMENTS.

In a certain case he said, "Prosecution should be written as strong as possible, but the accused should be acquitted." These slips remained in witness's writing pad. When the Raja was out in camp he inspected police thanas. After inspection the Raja would bring the blank inspection book and a paper with something written in Urdu, and this paper when translated into English would form the remarks in the inspection book. Witness made the translations, and the Raja wrote them in the inspection book. After the translations had been copied they used to be destroyed. On several occasions while in the Raja's service witness came to Allahabad for two or three days, and the Raja took leave on those occasions, unless they were holidays. The Raja paid witness regularly until he went away on privilege leave in April last. Witness was then ill with fever, and was still sick when the Raja returned. The Raja was unwilling to pay witness for the month he (the Raja) had been on privilege leave. Witness received Rs. 100 in June, but did not know whether it was for April or May.

The Raja came to see witness while he was ill, and when asked for payment of the month's salary said he had no money and requested witness to wait until the first of the following month. About the month of May the Raja passed orders in some cases in which he had not written out judgments. Knowing this witness refused to write judgments, unless he was paid, and Rs. 100 was paid to him early in June. Witness then wrote out judgments for the cases referred to. Witness made a statement regarding these cases as an accused person in connection with the charge of theft brought against him by the Raja. Witness worked at his own house up to June 3rd, but after that at the Raja's house. For his work he required a Penal Code, a Criminal Procedure Code, and occasionally Law Reports, which the Raja used to procure. He also required the Rent Act, Select Decisions of the Board of Revenue, and the Income-tax Manual. The Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes belonged to the Raja and witness took them to his own house when he required them. After 3rd June witness tried to get the Raja to pay him the salary due to him. Witness went to see Adit Prasad, a pleader, a friend of the Raja's, about the matter, taking certain slips of paper and note-books with him, and told Adit Prasad that he intended to bring a suit against the Raja, and to file these slips and note-books, which would

EXPOSE THE RAJA'S METHODS OF WORK.

On June 20th he sent the Raja notice of his claim for Rs. 186-10-9 and informed him that he would be compelled to file a suit if it was not paid by the following day. After posting the notice witness returned home, and the kotwal of the city came to his house with some constables to make a search. In his house, the kotwal produced some opium, and he took away all the books and papers, including the waste paper. Witness was taken to the Raja's bungalow by the kotwal. The books and papers were taken into the Raja's house and the Raja examined them. Witness saw this done. The Raja was about four yards away from him at the time. On the morning of the search witness had in his possession proofs that he wrote the Raja's judgments. These included some slips in the Raja's writing, some note books, three letter written by the Raja before witness joined his service in Ghazipur, a certificate given him by the Raja after his work in Unao, and some drafts written in pencil by witness. Before that date witness had shown these things to Lachman Singh and Adit Prasad. Adit Prasad's son, who had taken witness's place in the Raja's service, was present when he showed the slips to Adit Prasad. All these papers and books were taken by the Raja, and he also took possession of two law books and a bundle of badami papers intended for writing draft depositions and judgments. The law books belonged to the Raja. Witness was then taken to the lock-up, but was not taken to cutchery that day. He became ill and was taken to the hospital. A charge of theft against him was heard twelve days after his arrest. Mr. Abdul Karim, Deputy Magistrate, heard the charge. He was eventually discharged; the case was certainly false. He was also acquitted in the opium case brought against him. He subsequently went to Ghazipur when summoned to give evidence before Messrs. Roberts and Gill in October. He had never been to the Ghazipur Collector's Record Room, and except when the Raja gave them to him he had no access to records while at Ghazipur. He was asked by Messrs. Roberts and Gill to prepare some abstracts of cases and he did so at the Collector's bungalow. He was not allowed access to any record when preparing the abstracts.

The witness was here asked to look at certain papers and say if they were the abstracts referred to.

Mr. Moti Lal objected to these abstracts being used in evidence, contending that they were made behind the defendant's back in an enquiry to which he was no party.

The Commissioners overruled the objection, and the witness having identified the abstracts the enquiry was adjourned.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin; " also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clawnwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SIR ANTONY MACDONELL.

In regard to the question as to the Governorships of the Presidency towns being given to Civil Servants of India of approved merit and ability, the "Rrst Goftar" says: The question, therefore, arises why should not a tried man, who possesses all the necessary qualifications of a ruler, be appointed the Governor of Bombay in succesion to Lord Sandhurst? It is said that Sir Antony MacDonell, who is now bordering on sixty, would not care to take the responsibility of governing the Presideny, but in that case there is as good fish in the ocean of the Indian Civil Service as one might desire. Men, who have made their mark in English political life, do not care to come out to India, and as it is a known fact that the home authorities have often to go a-begging for the acceptance of the post of the Viceroy and the Governors of the Presidencies, it would not be deemed inadvisable if the party in power resorts to a practice which was followed some years ago to the encouragement of the Service and the general advantage of the Bombay Presidency.

THE GHEE BILL.

The "Gujerati" protests against the enlargement of the scope of the Ghee Bill beyond the limits indicated by the Municipal Corporation. Our contemporary remarks:— When the so-called ghee Bill was introduced in the local Legislative Council, the general impression was that it aimed at the prevention of adulteration of Ghee only. The Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar, however, raised a dissentient note, but his opposition to the sweeping character of the Bill was misunderstood. We stood alone in correctly understanding his position and protested against the enlargement of the scope of the proposed legislation beyond the limits indicated by the corporation. We think the Bill, as it stands, is tantamount to legislation with a vengeance. It includes within its all-embracing range *all* articles of food and drink, and makes every petty shop-keeper and hawker amenable to its penal provisions. No sane legislator expects retail traders to arm themselves with written warranties and properly descriptive labels in respect of every petty article of food sold or offered for sale. We have already shown that the Bill will practically remain a dead letter, as the Municipal Commissioner alone can initiate or sanction criminal proceedings.

MR. A. J. AUGHES AND INDIAN SANITATION.

The "Indian Spectator" writes: Mr. A. J. Hughes, Engineer to the Calcutta Corporation, does not seem to have tadken the strictures passed on Mr. Thorburn for his Simla speech to heart. A contemporary publishes a telegraphic summary of a pamphlet Mr. Hughes has written on Indian sanitation, in which a striking passage occurs. After condemning the sanitation of Calcutta and Bombay, especially Calcutta, in the strongest terms possible as a standing menace to the health of the world, Mr. Hughes continues: "If one tenth of the attention and money which of late years have been lavished on the Frontiers against an impalpable enemy had been directed to meet the two principal cities of Anglo-India, and to their defence against epidemics, which constantly threaten them, we should not now be exposed to the scandals of rioting and violence, to the loss of public security, and the interruptions to business with which during the last two years the public of Bombay and Calcutta has become familiar. Peace which has victories no less than war, has also disasters and disgraceful surprises, and among them must be reckoned the facilities given to the inroads of plague by the supreme indifference of successive administrations in India during former years to the protection of these great cities." We have not the pamphlet before us, and it is not possible to say how Mr. Hughes proposes to remedy the evil. We hope, however, the authorities will take this outspoken expression of opinion in good part.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* regrets to have to say that the City Improvement Trustees have commenced their career in a way which fills it with dismay, and adds While hardly any serious work is done, the Chairman, the engineer and the secretary between them will eat up 5,300 Rupees per month besides the minor establishment which will at the very least come to another 5,000 Rupees! Here is the Trust which has to depend on the rate-payers for about 5 lakhs of Rupees per annum, weighted with a loan from the beginning, attempting to play the prodigal! Is that excusable? When there is every need of husbanding resources and carrying on the work with economy, here they are merrily going into extravagant salaries for high officials! Let the reader again remember that under the Act all the cost of the establishment fo the first ten years is to be debited to capital account. We again ask whether the Trustees are going the right way in administering the trust, which is declared by the State to be for the benefit of the rate payers? If they go on at the rate they are doing we are sure they will create great public dissatisfaction. We therefore deem it our duty at this very early stage to raise our humble voice against this extravagant way of managing the trust. We do not know what the rate payers of the city may have in store for them in the near future. If they are alive to ther own interests, and if they are willing to see that their monies are reasonably spent on the needed sanitary improvements and not frittered away in costly establishments, they must carefully watch the proceedings of the Trustees from week to week and for that purpose they should see that these proceedings have every publicity.

PRINCIPAL FAIRBAIRN'S LECTURES IN BOMBAY.

Referring to the course of lectures delivered by Principal Fairbairn in Bombay, the *Rast Goftar* states: The visit of Principal Fairbairn to India is an event which is naturally receiving a considerable amount of attention. The reputation which the learned lecturer enjoys as a vigorous and independent leader of philosophical and religious thought preceded him to India, but there was no slight speculation as to the precise position he was likely to maintain. The heartiness of Mr. Justice Ranade's welcome on behalf of the native population has, however, been met by Dr. Fairbairn in a catholic spirit, and there is no mistaking his genuine sincerity and broad sympathy with faiths other than his own. In defining the subject of his lectures as 'Religions and the Philosophy of Religion he declared that his 'purpose was neither apologetical nor polemical, but a scientific, critical and philosophical attempt to discover the causes, determine, the ends, and ascertain the character, and quality of Reliuion." This is the correct attitude to adopt, and it greatly lessens the difficulties of his task.

The *Gujerati* observes: Principal Fairbairn's lectures can not fail to impress our educated countryman by the moral fervour, the wide range of knowledge, the sincerity, toleration and the faculty of eloquent expression, which he brings to bear upon his work. Here is a Scotch theologian who has devoted his whole life to questions of the gravest import to mankind. It is an impressive sight to see him deliver his message with all the energy, sympathy and earnestness he can command to an alien people. It is one more illustration of that principle of unity which be traced in all human concerns in the midst of diversity and conflict. Can any one who has heard even one of his lectures fairly say that his personality and his example have nothing to teach educated Indians? We differ from some of his views, but we can not but respect the man with a large heart who has realized the wondrous magic of love and sympathy, and the scholar whos moral and intellectual vision is bounded neither by an island nor even by States and Empires.

THE HIGH COURT DECISION ON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

SPEAKING of the recent appeal to the High Court in the matter of the University examination by two students of the Collegiate Institution, the "Indian Spectator" writes:—The Bombay University should thank the Government for the extremely unenviable position in which the judgment of the learned Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Parsons, has placed it. The University first recognizes an institution. Depending on the recognition, two young men join it, and, after the required number of terms had been completed they apply for an examination. They are told they will not be allowed to appear, because the institution had not been authorised by the Governor-in-Council to send up candidates for examination. Counsel for the University contended that, for reason of State, Government did not care to have the youths of the country educated in places that were not approved of. That was an unfortunate statement, for as a fact the University in this case had approved of this place of education. Are we to suppose that Government is in a more advantageous position than the University to judge of the efficiency of educational institutions! We can understand a representative of Government taking up such a position, but that the University should instruct its own counsel to make such a self-condemnatory statement is truly remarkable. Much as we may regret the methods, we cannot but be glad that the University has been taught that even it cannot play with the fortunes of those who seek its portals. We think it time that the Government made up its mind either to take the right of affiliation into its own hands, making the University one of its many departments or to leave it as hitherto in the hands of that body.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 22nd October, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	988	940	..	—	..	—
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	40,735	54,351	—	13,616	—	1,68,614
Goods	67,620	59,172	8,448	..	—	1,44,287
Other earnings	3,776	3,477	299	..	5,132	—
Total for week	1,12,131	1,17,000	—	4,869	—	—
Aggregate	15,97,078	18,94,847	—	.		3,07,769

A REMINISCENCE OF MRS. LANGWORTHY.

THE Paris correspondent of *Truth* writes:—I knew Mrs. Langworthy in this way. She called on me some years ago with a letter of introduction, and left with it a card stating on what day she received. I paid a return call, but finding she lived on the fifth floor, merely left a card. Some time after I was at a party. The lady of the house said "Mrs. Langworthy would like to be introduced to you." I expressed pleasure at her wish. The introduction took place, and we began to chat almost merrily. Of course, I had read the reports of the great Langworthy case and was glad to see its heroine. She was tall, and had what, in contradistinction to an elegant figure, I should call a genteel figure. She was essentially middle-class and self-conscious. One saw this in the laugh, in a touch of sheepishness that was not shyness, and in her conversation. Her dress was in good style—a rich black moire antique, the skirt of which fell in a few well accentuated folds. She had some remarkably fine diamonds in her ears and at her throat. Some persons might have thought her handsome. She had a fresh complexion and neat, well-proportioned features. But they were as the features of a Greek statue cut out in deal and then covered with an enamel. I believe she was well educated, as being well educated is commonly understood. But the countenance betokened absence of firm or deep or pensive character and the speech directly she began to talk betrayed utter indiscretion. She began by telling me, and with a laugh, that she was hurt at only receiving a card with a turned down corner. I explained that I, too, lived on a fifth floor, and that to have visited as she wished would have meant an ascent and descent in the same afternoon of ten stories. This mollified her, and she apologised for being so hasty. She was pleasant in a way. One had no trouble in getting on with her. Her prattle was amusing and fresh without being witty or clever. Whatever crossed her brain she unreservedly said. The voice was, however, agreable; her teeth were good, and she knew it. Her laughter was silvery, but one had too much of it. It wanted the charm that reticence gives. Unrestrained laughter startles, and may become unpleasant. As I was leaving, Mrs. Langworthy came up and asked permission to accompany me part of the way. I lived, she remarked, opposite the Parc Monceau, and she in the Rond Point, at the beginning of the Boulevard de Courcelles. Of course I said everything polite that her proposal called for. When we were in the street she remarked what a lovely night it was, and that it would be a thousand pities not to walk. On the way she told "the real truth" about her Catholic marriage; about the cat that Mr. Langworthy was said to have thrown into the draw-well at Lisbon; about her own motives in this, that, or the other circumstances. She was the most astonishingly frank person I think I ever met. Originally, she said, she was madly in love with Langworthy, and not indifferent to his wealth. He was not at first in love with her, though he admired her figure and face, and thought her a jolly girl. But he became in love, though never to the extent of wanting to marry her. The Catholic marriage would, she thought, give her a moral hold on him. It was she who proposed it. He did not see the use since it was illegal, but she was so persevering that he gave in. She accustomed him to the idea by taking him into every Catholic chapel they came upon in gadding about in foreign parts. Her belief was that, had they been married in a regular way, he would have made, so far as a gruff, intractable temper would have let him, a good husband. When she was on the subject of the Catholic marriage, she asked me to sit down on a bench in the Avenue Kleber, to which, as it was a balmy moonlit night, I had no objection. Her love for Langworthy excused, she thought, every irregularity. "I was so in love with him!" she exclaimed, "and in such despair at his taking me so quietly. When he found that I treated the Catholic marriage seriously, he hated me, and looked on himself as swindled. His true character then came out, and he showed himself a Henry VIII. There was no charity in his nature. My situation was fearful when he packed me back to Europe, I had appealed to his pity, but he was as unfeeling as a stone, and not to be persuaded, bullied, or anything else."

Mrs. Langworthy further informed me that she had ceased entirely to love her Henry VIII., who had found in Argentina a Spanish senorita more to his taste. On her side she had fallen in love with an Englishman whose name she mentioned. Her love began in gratitude, and must end, she said, with a sigh followed by a laugh, in grateful devotion. He was not, she believed, indifferent to her. But he was religious, moral, and married. The wife was jealous as Juno. For her jealousy she had no reason, however much her suspicions might appear well founded. The object of Mrs. Langworthy's gratitude had advised her to come abroad, and, as she was not in law Langworthy's wife to get married, but to be sure not to fall from the frying-pan into the fire, for she was the most imprudent woman alive. She spoke of much else. I never saw a stranger "document humain." She was quite free from grossness of spitefulness. I think her readiness to fall in love was a good deal due to novel-reading. She could not live without a hero to fill her day-dreams. I am afraid she was not (from other confessions she made) very discriminating. The Mr. Langworthy with whom she turned up last week at the Grand Hotel, borrowed, it appears, the name she went by. When one dies in a great hotel, under no matter what circumstances, the manager is always in haste to get rid of the body. The doctor called in to certify understands his feelings, and does not investigate deeply. Poor Mrs. Langworthy is *believed* to have died of cerebral congestion, though she had a long neck and did not strike one as being apoplectic. "Mr. Langworthy" wrote a letter ordering her and himself to be cremated. He only made up his mind to commit suicide as her body was being removed. The letter was acted upon.

THE MESSAGE OF THE SPEAR.

AWAY back in the year 54 B. C.—1,948 years ago—a little detachment of Roman soldiers was besieged by a host of Gauls at Charleroi, in the north of what is now called France. Believing that no help could possibly reach them, the Romans expected to fight until they were all stricken down. One day a short spear came whizzing over the ramparts and stuck in one of the wooden towers. Nobody paid any attention to it at first. They just went on slaughtering Gauls and getting slaughtered themselves. At length an officer saw something fluttering from that spear. It proved to be a note from Julius Cæsar—written in Greek. He said he was on his way with an army to relieve the garrison. That note had been there, unheeded for several days. In due time Cæsar came and made short work of the Gauls.

That people should suffer and struggle hopelessly when help is near at hand is sad to think of, but they must *know* of the coming help before they can draw courage from it. Take the torments and dangers of disease for example. We fight them with all the weapons we have. Sometimes we hit on the right thing, and more often we don't, "even when it is as close as the spear in the tower was to the exhausted garrison."

If Mr. Robert Lavis, postmaster at High Ham, Langport, Somerset, could have found a remedy for indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaint he certainly would not have suffered from it, as he did, for twenty years. Why that is more than half an average lifetime. A single day of illness is always long enough, goodness knows. But fancy such an experience stretching itself into weeks, months, and years? Common enough, Yes, dreadfully common. So is poverty; but does that fact reconcile anybody to either? Mr Lavis is not a man to sit tamely down and brood over a misfortune. Besides being postmaster he is a grocer, with work enough to keep him busy. Under what difficulties this work was done he tells us in a letter dated Nov. 8th, 1893.

"I had a bad taste in the mouth," he says," particularly in the morning, and my mouth was dry, and I spat up thick, tenacious phlegm. After eating even the simplest food I had great pain in the chest and around the heart. I suffered greatly from sick-headache and giddiness, and if I exercised much, I got out of breath."

(This was asthma, caused by the stupefying action of foul blood upon the nerves that move the lungs; the impurities in the blood having come from the festering mass of undigested food in the stomach. The heart trouble, the sick headache, and the giddiness, were symptoms of the same thing.)

"As the time went on," continues Mr. Lavis, "I became very low, weak, and mentally discouraged and depressed,"

(A doctor, writing about this case for a learned medical journal, would use many tough Latin words, but he would not make the facts as plain as Mr. Lavis himself has made them. Naturally a man who can eat but little—which little mostly rots in his stomach—will lose flesh and strength and come to be of small use to himself or to any one else. We can all see that even by candle light.)

"I tried many medicine" he says finally, "but they did me no real good. At last I heard of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and used it. I am happy to tell you that it soon relieved and cured me. Whenever I feel a sign of my old ailment I resort to the Syrup at once, and the disease gets no further hold upon me. Publish my statement if you like and believe me yours, &c., (Signed) Robert Lavis."

The Roman soldiers left Cæsar's message unregarded for days. It was written on parchment fluttered from a spear, as I have said. But, see! We live in the age of print. Are you ill and in pain as Mr. Lavis was? Every newspaper, every magazine, almost all the publications your eye falls on, contains accounts of what Mother Seigel's Syrup has done and daily does for those who suffer. Read the [illegible]sages. *This* is one; and having read it yo[illegible] to look for help.

GOLF IN ENGLAND.

I REMEMBER, says a correspondent hearing a divine once divide the visitations of Providence into judgments or trials, according as they affected others or ourselves. It is, of course obvious why my neighbour is so punished; he alone is to blame. The golfer makes a similar divition is his own world, and experience in no degree blurs the dividing lines. This is especially annoying to the man who turns from cricket to gold. He has braced himself up for an effort; he feels that he is voluntarily and consciously raising his standard of morality. He thinks that here at any rate he will be bound to be honest with himself and sacrifice to a large extent that copious store of subterfuge and excuse with which he was went to explain his failures and deceive himself. The tree behind the bowler's arm, the glaring sun, the rough out-country, the biassed and unprincipled umpire—he has left them all behind, and with a touch of pride he sets himself to face stern facts and take entirely the burden of his own failures.

But he resents strongly the interference of the experienced player, who with the best intentions insists on the higher morality for him. Is it to be wondered at that human nature reasserts itself! The old habit of self-deception is too strong to succumb so easily, and he again finds comfort in vicarious responsiblity with the victims that his new environment readily supplies. His clubs are faced wrong, or the shafts are too stiff, his caddy won't mark the ball, and his opponent will talk. The old habit, too is strengthened by the example of his teacher. The casual observer might think that, to the beginner, the teacher's confirmed habit would be a warning rather than a justification; but the beginner's vision is not clear, and it is not so. Still he sees enough to set a limit to the resources on which he will from time to time draw. He steadfastly determines that he, for his part, will not lay the blame on a coat too tightly buttoned—a red coat, too, made for the game!—nor will he ever consider it a satisfactory explanation that "he never could drive that bunker"; he acepts it as simple narration, and plays the odd. Don't blame him he is young, and will doubtless learn wisdom.

But, after all, it is perhaps fitter that he should not lose this right of self-deception, for to realise fully and finally that the fault is not in our stars but in ourselves would be little short of disastrous. This, with its consequent effort to remember the thousand and one important directions, leads to the deplorable fault of pressing, and I have been told that pressing of all faults, is the most fatal. From this he must be saved, and it seems to me that excuse is human nature's method. The primary and desirable condition of improvement is a happy mean between arduous application and carelessness. On the one hand, a mind very careful of many things will not promote good golf; on the other hand, I doubt whether it is a certainly to the equable temper of such men as Mr. Speaker Gully, who, we are told is staying at Cromer, "where he amuses himself with golf."

In the final for the New York ladies' golf championship Miss Beatrice Hoyt defeated Miss Wetmere by five up and three to play. The conclusion, though not exciting, was somewhat dramatic. "Miss Wetmore retired after knocking her ball under a fallen tree. The two ladies shook hands, whilst their respective adherents hotly discussed whether a tree was a movable object within the rules." It is rather an unsatisfactory end to a champoinship, like winning a set of lawn tennis by your opponent's double faults, and yet it seems a pity they did not move the tree. But I am glad they shook hands.

The quotations recently made in these columns from ancient minute-books may perhaps justify a reference to Topham's "Flowers of Modern Travel," published in 1788. Of Scottish youths he says; "Strength and agility seem to be most their attention. The insignificant pastimes of marbles, tops, &c., they are totally unacquainted with. The diversion which is peculiar to Scotland, and in which all ages find great pleasure, is golf." From the first part of the following extract one might suspect that the holes were somewhat shorter than those we are accustomed to, but Topham was, I fancy, merely a casual onlooker:—"I am informed that some skill and nicety are necessary to strike the ball to the proposed distance and no further, and that in this there is considerable difference in players. It requires no great exertion and strength, and all ranks and ages play at it. They instruct their children in it as soon as they can run alone, and gray hairs boast their execution. The latest piece of absurdity in connection with golf may be culled from the weekly paper, the name of which has just been limited and reduced to "Golfing." Can it be belisved that "a very smart dance, given at a Highland country house has added to the usual delights of such revelling the extraattraction of its red coated cavaliers? There was a cotilion with a new golfing figure, in which each lady drove, a toy india-rubber ball towards the man she wished to dance with, and many were the droll situations when, after the wilful manner of putta-percha, the ball arose and smote the wrong man," &c. I must apologise to my readers for quoting this, but it really seems well to pour ridicule upon such proceedings. A maniac is frequently an interesting and charming person, but a monomaniac is quite otherwise, and golf seems unhappliy to promote monomania. "Golfing" contains, too, the first instalment of "Leaves from my Notebook," by J. H. Taylor. I fear that the most industrious reading of them will not necessarily add a half or even a third to our respective games, but nevertheless it may be interesting to hear what taylor has to say. Unfortunately he makes a determined effort to become "literary," and such phrases as "battle of the giants," "simply imitable," and "magnificent exponents" are scattered freely about the article. It is his opinion that Willie Park "plays absolutely the most perfect all-round game it is possible to imagine. He is truly a classical player, and one who easily demenstrates the value of the swinging play of the old school." Taylor is a generous opponent, and his phrase of his great rivals and park and varden is not half hearted, while among other interesting items of news he informs us that "dear old Braid was married last Tuesday." Richardson and Brockwell and Maurice Read are, It appears, winter golfers.

The annual meeting of the Ashton-upon-Mersey Golf club was held the other day, under the presidency of the captain Mr. Moles worth-Hepworth, who, in congratulating the members upon the progress of the club, invited them to induce their friends to join it. It was determined "that new members might now be allowed to join at once on payment of the entrance fee and half the annual subscription up to 31st May next, and that members other clubs should be allowed a free week's play to test the ground up to the end of the current year on the introduction of a member or on application to the honorary secretary or captain." The Ashton-on-Mersey Club shows a laudable spirit of honourable rivalry, and fully intends to take a leading position among local clubs.

The Rev. Mr. Kerr has written to "Golf" to propose that a golf exhibition should be held in the year 1900. The game is one upon which as the editor of "Golf" very properly points out the sun never sets, and, "a part from the sentimental view of the question," an exhibition would be of "extreme interest and value" I must confess with shame that I do not understand from what standpoint to take the sentimental view, and the interest value of an exhibition of golfing parapherna would be, I should think, infinitesimal. However, as it is unlikely that I should be compelled to attend anything, of the kind I cannot reasonably object to any harmless pleasure my fellow-golfers, Perhaps nothing points to the growing importance of golf so much as the number of clubs which have found it necessary to appoint secretaries, Richmond and County Down have appointed secretaries and now WestHerts is advertising for one. A well managed clubhouse has become essential. The creasing number of hreens and travelling facilities inconceded to golfers are sure to injure the smaller greens. If it were not for the limits set to the number of members in the larger clubs they would be badly off indeed.

There is no doubt that a golf green is a valuable adjunct to a town. Corporations and landowners may notice that the Bournemouth Corporation has not only "run" a golf course but run it at a profit of £133 for the year.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1-2d. per bottle.

W. IT. RS AND READERS.

It is rumored that a well-known Irish Member of Parliament takes exception to certain statements which appear in the newly published life of Parnell. That may have something to do with the fact that readers of a leading circulating library, when they asked for the biography were told "Haven't got our copies yet." At all events, there seems to be little doubt that the gentleman in question regards himself as seriously aggrieved, and that he has given formal warning of the fact.

Mr. Gladstone's trustees will be greatly obliged if anyone in possession of letters or papers which may seem likely to be useful for the purposes of Mr. Gladstone's biography will be so good as to send them either to the trustees, at Hawarden Castle, Chester, or to Mr. Morley, care of Messrs. Macmillan and Co., Limited, St. Martin's-street, London, W. C. All such letters or papers will be carefully and promptly returned.

The popular sketch of New Zealand which Mr Pember Reeves, Agent-General for that colony, wrote in the Empire Series was much praised. Messrs Horace Marshall asked Mr. Pember Reeves to write a larger work on New Zealand, and he has done so. Every effort has been exerted to make the book exhaustive, and special care has been devoted to its illustration. Alike in text and pictures, the reader will be brought into intimate touch with that remarkable and romantic race the Maories. The book will be entitled The Long White Cloud, no doubt from some Maori saying.

Mr. Heinemann is bringing out a book called "Mr. Froude and Carlyle." The object of the author, Mr. David Wilson, has been to Justify Carlyle against the attacks made on him in Froude's life. There is a great deal of original matter in the volume. It is, however, only the vanguard of Mr. Wilson's studies of Carlyle, for he hopes eventually to publish a large and detailed biography. He says that he would be glad to hear from anybody having fresh points about the sage.

Mr. Cunninghame Graham's book describing his expenditon to the Atlas Mountains and beyond, will be published by Mr. Heinemann in a fortnight. In his playful way Mr. Cunninghame Graham dedicates it to a Morocco gentleman with the very long name, Haj Mohammed Es Swane El Bahri. He does not fancy that this gentleman will read it or being any manner concerned with it, but he and Mr. Graham have travelled much together, and far, at vaious times. "And then," says the latter to the former, "it must at times have been a sore temptation to you to secure Paradise by 'nobbling' an unbeliever."

The writer who uses the nom de guerre Temple Scott is at present engaged upon a volume which may be described as a bibliography of Omar Khayyam's famous poem. He has gathered together a mass of information upon the history of the Rubaiyat, especially in English. The story thus arising has many sides of interest, and is sure to be welcome so all disciples of Omar. By the by, copyright on the first Fitz-Gerald translation of the "Rubaiyat" will expire shortly.

Canon Eyton is publishing throug Messrs. Kegan Paul a volume of sermons entitled "The Discipline of Life." They have been preached at St. Margaret's, Westminister, since the Canon succeded Dean Farrar in the pulpit of that popular church. There are twenty four sermons in the volume, and of these two refer to public events. One was delivered at St. Margaret's upon the subject of the Queen's Jubilee last year, while another found its text in the Gordon anniversary. The book is to be ready before Christmas.

Two more volumes will be ready in the Isthmian Library before Christmas, and third just after Christmas. Mr. Montagu Monier-Williams has written on figure skating. Ice sports, including tobogganing, ski-ing, and curling, are treated by Mr. Theodore Andrea Cook and other writers. The third volume deals with athletics, and is by Mr. W. B. Thomas. There are also contributions by Mr. R. R. Conway, Mr. A. C. M. Croome, Mr. G. S. Robertson, Mr. C. N. Jackson, and Mr. W. M. Fletcher. The Isthmian Library is published by Messrs. Innes, and edited by Mr. Fletcher Robison. Its purpose is to deal with the whole range of field sports and athletics.

The government of London, as it now proceeds, is a thing of comparatively recent years. As the people have become more and more interested in the subject, so a literature on it has begun to arise. Mr. Frederick Whelen will shortly publish, through Mr. Grant Richards, a popular volume with the title, London Government. This is an attempt to explain to the general reader the whole system under which London is governed. Mr. Whelen preserves an entireby non-partisan attude. He sets out the work of the County Council, the School Board, and the vestries in succeeding chapters.

Mr. Warren Bell is already known for several short volumes of witty fiction, as, for instance, the "Cup in Love" and the "Papa Papers." So long as he used such frivolous titles he could not expect to be judged as one of our serious novelists. He turns serious in a full-paged six-shilling novel which Mr. Grant Richards will have ready next week. Mr. Warren Bell lives and works in Temple-chambers, and it occurred to him to make a story out of the Temple. In "Bachelorand," the title conferred on the novel after due consideration, he describes life in the Temple as he has seen it—but, of course, all this works into a plot.

Mr. Whistler designs a cover for a novel which Mr. Heinemann will publish at once. The story is entitled "The Open Question," and is by C. E. Raimond," the author of "George Mandeville's Husband. A second edition of the late Harold Frederic's novel "Gloria Mundi," published by Mr. Heinmann, has already been called for. "Idols," a story by Mr. William J. Locke, the author of "Derelicts," will shortly be published by Mr. John Lane. Mr. Charles Templer's "Romance of a Ritualist" Mr. Lane will have ready at once. Next week Mr. Arnold will issue "The Forest of Bourg-Marie," a romance of French Canada, by Mrs. Frances Harrison, a Canadian writer, who has gained a reputation under the pseudonym of 'Seranus."

Mrs. Firth, who has written the novel A Quaker Maid, which Mr. Fisher Unwin is about to publish, is the widow of Mr. Firth, who with Sir Charles Dilk represented the old borough of Chelsea in Parliament. The novel portrays the two schools of Quakerism—the one modern and liberal the other narrow and old-fashioned. Mr. Robert Barr's new novel The Countess Tekla, will be issued soon by Messrs Methuen. It is a romance, filled with exciting situations. Messrs. Greenberg and Co. will publish shortly a new volume of Jewish stories by Mr. Samuel Gordon, entitled Daughters of Shem, and Other Stories.

The abridged volume, Among the Celestials, describing Captain Younghusband's travels in Asia, will be published in a few days by Mr. Murray. He has also nearly ready Color in Nature, a study in biology, by Mrs. Marion Newbigin; and The Five Windows of the Soul, a popular account of the human seases, by Mr. Edward Hamilton Aitken. Mr. Marion Crawford's studies from the chronicles of Rome, Ave Roma Immortalis, will be published at once in two volumes by Messrs. Macmillan. The Lilliput Lyrics of W. B. Rands, edited by Mr. Brimley Johnson, and illustrated by Mr. Charles Robinson, are just being published by Mr. Lane. Messrs. Innes announce a volume of verse by Miss Annie Matheson. It is entitled Love Triumphant. Messrs. W. Thacker and Co. will shortly publish a new work interesting to sportsmen, entitled The Snaffle Papers, by the sporting writer known as Snaffle.

The Laural Walk is a neatly written story by the well-knwn Mr. Molesworth. Whatever this lady undertakes she has always the knack of making interesting. Betty Morion is a charming heroine, and is sure to please the lady readers for whom the book is specially intended Isbister & Co. are the publishers.

Bishop Walsham How's memoir is written by the late Bishop's son, Frederick Douglas How, has performed his task right well. William Walsham How was born on December 13, 1823 at Shrewsbury and was the eldest son of William Wyberg How, solicitor. The early life of Walsham is minutely related, and is highly instuctive reading. From this point we follow the career of the man (who was in after life to be created the first Bishop of Wakefield) with the greatest interest. The son need not in his preface apologise for "shortcomings," for there are none.

Under Wellington's Command: a Tale of the Peninsular War is By G. A. Henty, Blackie & Son). As many boys into whose hands the present volume may fall will not have read last year's romance, "With Moore in Corunna," of which this is a continuation, it is necessary that a few words should be said to enable them to take up the thread of the story and the author very considerately in his preface gives the context of the adventures of Terence O'Connor in his former book. This allows the reader to understand the present one, which takes the story of the Peninsular War up to the battle of Salamanca, and concludes the history of the hero, whose career is one continual exeitement. The twelve illustrations, by Wal Paget, are drawn with spirit, and have true artistic properties.

Courage, True Hearts (Blackie & Son) is a story of three boys who go in search of fortune, which they find, after enduring many perils by land and sea. Mr. Gordon Stables has invested his theme with much vigorous writing and thrilling incidents, which cannot fail to prove very interesting two boys who are fortunate enough to have a copy presented to them. The six illustrations are by W. S. Stacey.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IN LONDON.

THE NEW SCIENCE OF HEALING.

THE LATEST WEST-END RELIGION.

An investigation into the claims of the Chistian Scientists has been undertaken by "The Westminster Budget." The information in these articles supplements the disclosures at the Harold Frederic inquest and a few facts given some time ago in our "Morning's News" column concerning the establishment of the Christian Scientists in Byranston-street. It is a pretentious building on the left-hand side, in all the glory of new paint and decoration. In its dowdier days it was known as the Bryanston-street Synagogue, but the old order has given place to the new and the old tabernacle, resplendent in its new dress of paint, proclaims to the world that it is now the home of Christian Science. On Friday afternoons at half-past three, and on Sundays at half-past eleven and six o'clock in the evening, a throng of smartly-dressed women, with here and there a well-dressed man, pass up the steps of the chapel and up the carpeted stairs to a brightly-illumined upper chamber. These Christian Scientists are the followers and pupils of "the Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy," the American founder of "Christian Science." On the threshold of the building "The Westminster Budget's" representative was presented with a small pamphlet, in which he read:

The West-end seems to be vibrating with the new Psychic Power. A very fine temple has recently been opened in Bryanston-street, for the teaching and exercise of Christian Science Healing. The members of this new branch of the Spiritual Dispensation are not only highly cultured, but are akin to the true nature of the Brotherhood of Man and the Fellowship of the Holy Ghost. Would that we could say the same of all who seek to walk on the Living Path!

THE C.S. CHURCH.

The visitor was ushered into a brightly lighted room, where a number of women, most of them in the height of fashion, were scattered among the rows of chairs that filled every available corner. The chapel was comfortably carpeted like the staircase—it was in fact, a very fine temple indeed. On a raised dais at the end of the room stood a lady reading from a manuscript on a desk in front of her. Her white hair and gold-rimmed spectales gave her a look of authority. There was an artistic back ground of fan palms and ferns for the preacher—Mrs. Field King. There was also something dramatic in her pose. At the close of the discourse. "There will now," she said, with an impressive voice, covering her face with a snow-white handkerchief, "be a short interval for silent prayer. Let us say the Lord's Prayer." The congregation repeated the familiar words after her, while many of the women remained with their faces covered with their hands in silent meditation. But no one knelt. Indeed, that would have been an impossible feat, for the chairs were pushed too close together.

THE SERMON.

The preacher in her discourse had denied that matter had any real existence. This theory was the foundation of her philosophy. She then proceeded to state that a realisation of the nothingness of things material had proved to the Christian Scientists that the many troubles to which the flesh and this world are subjected were mere illusions—idle dreams which a realisation of the omnipotence of the Supreme Mind, of which all men were the reflection, would at once dispel. This was the lesson of Christionity. she had argued, and Christian Scientists were insured an immunity against evil and sickness by the realisation of a profound truth, which, by the way, it had been left to Mrs. Eddy, the author of their text-book "Science and Health," to bring to light again after nearly nineteen centuries of superstition and spiritual darkness. During all this time the primary truth of Christianity had been lost to sight. There was no apparent doubt that Mrs. King believed all that she said. A very pretty little theory of religion and life she expounded, supported by many precepts of morality and good behaviour drawn from Holy Writ. No one could wish to quarrel with her sermon as a treatise on morality.

THE READING-ROOM.

The reading-room showed the same care for comfort that was in such evidence in the chapel—"that very fine temple." The Christian Scientists may deny the existence of things material, but they understand the meaning of comfort. Here there was a conversation between the visitor and a gentleman present:

Would you go so far as to say that it is possible to escape death by this teaching? I asked.

"Yes, certainly," he said solemnly. "Christ escaped death, and He promised us that we should do greater things than He did if we believed in Him and followed His teaching. But it may be that we shall not come to the full knowledge for many centuries yet."

"And you claim to be able to cure all kinds of disease. For instance, typhoid fever,"—

"Yes," he declared, taking up my words; "yes, typhoid, consumption, tuberculosis, in fact any disease can be cured by the realisation of Christian Science, and there have been innumerable cases of such cures."

"Even broken bones and shattered limbs? And would you refuse to call in a doctor in a case of severe illness!"

"I should certainly not call in a doctor. All things are possible with the Almighty."

"Can you put me into communication with certain of these marvellous cases; Your science can, I understand, be tested by its results?"

He smiled rather wearily.

"Signs and wonders," he said, "shall not be given to those that seek them. And I cannot," he added, "take the responsibility of abusing the confidence of others. Why should they have their cures pried into? We do not," he added, drawing himself up proudly, "court investigation."

MRS. KING'S CONSULTING-ROOM.

The Kensington consulting-room, in an elegant flat, reached through corridors hung with dainty etchings and rich draperies, is also described. It had a delightfully homelike air. Sheraton chairs and cabinets; Sevres vases under glass; a beautiful French timepiece on the mantelpiece: Dresden cups and Wedgwood platters; tall lamps covered with shades of pink and lace; small tables with books and papers; a lady's workbasket near the fire; daffodils in quaint "Liberty" pottery, and hyacinths and mimosa in bowls. The doors and windows hung with draperies verging on the so-called æsthetic; pictures on the walls and photographs on the cabinet and piano, placed in the manner which suggests close ties between the photogra phee and the owner of the room. Notable among the pictures on the wall was an engraving of the well-known painting of Daniel in the Lions' Den. A sofa near the fire andone or two great arm-chairs, all of the wonderful though unbeautiful Indian carving, added somewhat of an Eastern atmosphere, but from deep below came up the sound of the London traffic, and the authority who reigned supreme within these walls hailed not from the Himalayas and the Mahatmic regions, but from America.

THE VULGAR QUESTION OF FEES.

A course of lectures delivered by Mrs. King is said to cost twenty guineas for every student. These lectures, it should be understood, are part of your initiation into Christian Science, and if you are not brilliant, you may find several courses necessary. Mrs. King is not allowed to hold more than three courses a year, each class not to consist of more than thirty students, each one of whom pays this extraordinarily high fee. The fee for a single consultation, or treatment, as it is technically called, is 8s. the first time, and 4s. on each succeeding occasion. Or you may pay one guinea a week and be treated twice a day. The treatment, however, can be performed at any distance. In additon you must possess yourself of a book to start with, and the cost of that is 14s. It is mainly autobiographical, explaining how the author studied her Bible and how, "as early as 1862," she treated her friends to written accounts of the results of her studies; she also jotted down "infantile lispings of Truth.' In the year 1866, "when apparently near the confines of mortal existence," she found out that "Mind is All, and matter is caught."

THE ARTICLES OF FAITH.

1. Health is not a condition of matter, nor can the material senses bear reliable testimony on this subject.
2. Temporal life is a false sense of existence.
3. Human thought never projected the least portion of true science.
4 There is no physical science.
5. Science relates, to mind, not matter,

A MEDICAL OPINION.

Dr. Y—, a specialist in nervous diseases, tells the "Westminster Budget" representative that he was very much interested in Christian science as a study in psychology. He was ready to admit that in the case of the hypochondraic and neurotic patient this new phase of faith-healing, as he called it, might be most useful. He told me of neurotic cases in which the science treatment had done good, but he also knew of cases in which credulous women had been seriously injured by their neglect of medical and surgical aid, and their reliance on mind-healing. As there was no limit to such credulity, there was also no limit to the possible injury the practice of Christian science might work. The inquiries of our investigators, concludes the "Westminster Budget," have entirely substantiated the first point that we set ourselves to prove—that the practice of Christian Science is subject to the peculiar danger of the faith-healing idea, because it deprives those who believe in it of medical aid necessary for the preservation of their lives. The scientist, in fact, is in the same category as the unqualified practioner. With no exception the scientists have invariably refused to put us into touch with any one of those numerous cases of cures which could substantiate their claim to exercise a power of healing superior to that of the ordinary faith-healer or quack. As to the testimony that is given at the chapel on Sunday evening, the case prove almost invariably to be those of neurotic disorders and functional derangements, such as lead themselves to the faith-healing treatment of Christian Science. There were certainly more serious cases in the Sunday list of people, who alleged that they had been cured of heart disease and dropsy, for instance. Will such cases submit themselves to a medical examination? In what other way can it be demonstrated that the heart complaint and dropsy were not the merest dyspeptic illusion?

THE TSAR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.

A CHARACTER SKETCH OF NICHOLAS II.

Nicholas II. (says the special correspondent of the "Daily News," who is now visiting Russia, and who is understood to be Mr. W. T. Stead) is about the same height as General Gordon, whom he resembles in other things besides the number of his inches. When he rides or sits, the Emperor seems as tall as most men. When he stands he is a little taller than Lord Nelson or Napoleon Buonaparte. In physique the Emperor is wiry and vigorous. One who sees him every day told me that physically Nicholas is a much healthier man than his father. The Tsar is full of vitality, quick and active in his movements, fond of outdoor exercise. Certainly no one meeting him for the first time would put him down among the weakly. The note of his intellectual temperament is that extreme alertness. As he is also extremely symphetic, this makes him one of the most charming persons to talk to I have ever met. He is as quick as a needle, and quite as bright. I have seldom met anyone so quick to seize a point. Whatever he may fail in, it will not be in lack of capacity to see and understand. This exceptional rapidity of perception is united with a remarkable memory and a very wide grasp of an immense range of facts. There are plenty of woolly-minded men in high places, and it is a real pleasure to meet any one who has his facts at his finger ends, who tells you in a flash what was done or what was not done, and whose ideas, be they right or wrong. are lucidly expressed in a very definite form. Alertness, exactness, lucidity, and definiteness are four excellent qualities in a man, and the Emperor has them all. With all this there is an absolute absence of anything even distantly approaching priggishnes. Many years ago Mr. Gladstone described the present Emperor as a charming type of the best of our public shoolboys. He was frank, fearless, perfectly natural, and simplicity itself. Nicholas II. is no longer a boy. He has borne for several trying years the burden of one of the greatest Empires in the world. But he is still as absolutely simple and unaffected as he was when Mr. Gladstone met him in Copenhagen fifteen years ago. There is still in him all the delightful schoolboy abandon of manner, a keen sense of humour, and a hearty, outspoken frankness in expressing his opinions which makes you feel that you are dealing with a man whose character is as transparent as crystal. Add to all this a modesty as admirable as it is rare, and it must be admitted that even if the net human product should fail short of being a great ruler, he has at least all the qualities which make men beloved by their fellows. The bright, clear, blue eye, the quick, sympathetic change of feature, the merry laugh, succeeded in a moment by an expression of noble gravity and of high resolve, the rapidity and grace of his movements, even his curious little expressive shrug of the shoulders, are all glimpses of a character not often found unspoiled by power. Those who know him best appear to love him most, and, naturally enough, each one thinks his only fault is that he is too ready to sacrifice his own convenience and his own wishes to oblige the others. A more dutiful son never sat on a throne. It was perhaps, carrying filial affection a long way when, in order to sustain his mother at her mother's grave, the Tsar crossed and recrossed Russia from end to end, and that at a time when all Europe was ringing with the crime that cost the Empress of Austria her life. But, considering the conspicuous example of the opposite extreme in the cases of the other young Kaiser, the Tsar's tender affection for his mother, even if carried to excess, is at least a fault on virtue's side. He is singularly happy in his marriage, and the Emperor of Russia will never lack one of the most intelligent and loyal of counsellors while his wife lives. As his parents before him set Europe an example of domestic unity and felicity, so Nicholas II. maintains the honourable and happy tradition. He is loyal in his friendships, and slow to part with any of those who are in his own or were in his father's service. Nicholas II. has inherited from his father the hatred for falsehood, and he has added thereto the industry of of a singularly active mind, almost painfully overwhelmed by the immensity of his responsibilities. No one is omniscient; but no one could work harder in mastering facts. He has, moreover, the divining faculty of intense sympathy—a gift which opens the way to the heart of many subjects, at the door of which mere study would knock in vain. An intimate personal friend, who had known him before his accession, remarked to me, "People often say that his heart is stronger that his head, and that his will is weakest of all, But I, who have seen him closely in many varied circumstances, assure you that of the three I have much more confidence in the strength of his will than eiher of his head or his heart."

A GLIMPSE OF THE SIRDAR'S BOYHOOD.

A lady writes:—A "whole lifetime seems to divide one from the days when life rolled by in a delightful routine of lessons and play in the old chateau of Grandclos, where, some time in the sixties, that kindest and most tenderly human of men the then English chaplain of Montreux imparted modern languages and other neglected branches of learning to a few English boys. The confortable old stone mansion, with its wide flight of steps descending from the dining-room to the gay garden, where flashed the jet of an old-fashioned fishpond, is thoroughly typical of the Swiss country house of the well-to-do classes. It can still be seen from the train as you pass beyond the head of the Lake of Geneva into the Rhone Valley. But to those who remember its gala days the warmth of life seems to have gone out of it as one gazes at the grey walls where the roses still cling, and there is melancholy in the conjuring up of past scenes of happy life and the pretty flower-filled rooms, with their old-world furniture and plenishings of a past century, where Mr. and Mrs. Bennett exercised such unbounded hospitality. But in its palmy days, when I knew it, the sunny chateau, with its pretty grounds flanked by wide-spreading meadow-land, alternating, with copses where lilies of the valley bloom in May, was a glorious place for young people. The clanging bell which resounded at hourly intervals along the big stone corridors rang the changes on much industrious work, no doubt, but chiefly marked the flight of golden hours to two or three happy little girls whose learning of German poetry and of Mrs. Slater's "memoria tecnuica" for dates, (beginning with the creation of the world and ending with the marriage of the Prince of Wales) were charmingly diversified by *bete noire*, romps in the hay-sweetened barns, and the rifling of gooseberry and currant bushes. Among those immured meanwhile in the classrooms was a tall and angular specimen of English boyhood at fifteen, whose rapid growth was evinced by the tendency of his wrists and ankles to extend beyond the limits provided by the tailor, and whose absence of any superfluous flesh whatever gained him the nickname of "Skinny Kitchener." As the recollection of this pale, reserved, thoughtful, kindly boy rises up from the past the "unkonwn quantity, suggested by the somewhat immovable cast of features and sudden flash of the keen eyes reaches sudden illumination in the blaze of exploits which have made the Sirdar the national hero and idol of the day. His father, Colonel Kitchener, had come in the first months of his widowhood with his daughter and two sons to Montreux. He placed Milly, Herbert, and Walter at Grandclos, and spent a good deal of his own time at that tranquil spot."

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND ANDGERMANY.

Mr. Wilfred Powell, English Consul in Stettin in a special report on the Association for the Promotion of Foreign Commercial Relations with Stettin notes that: "Much has been said and written in Great Britain on the superiority of the German technical education to that of Great Britain, and to this has been in some measure attributed the success which has attended German commercial enterprise within the last twenty-five years. That the technical education is better than that of England is denied by many Germans who are competent to give an opinion, having studied the subject in both lands, but what they do admit is that the application of this education in Germany is carried out to a more practical and useful conclusion than in England.

"Thus, in Great Britain there are numerous public and private schools having a modern side in their curriculm, which is an excellent adaptation of what is termed in Germany the 'Real Gymasium,' but in how many English schools is this modern side looked down upon by the headmaster, and consequently by the boys themselves and the classic side held up as the education which befits a gentleman. Again, how many British boys on leaving school or the Universities to face life in a business which is world-wide can speak with fluency any langguage other than their own. They have, it is true, a certain knowledge of Latin which is very useful, and a smattering of Greek, which is useful probably for the Church or in the learned professions alone, but could they proceed to France or Germany or Spain and be able to make themselves understood.

"Undoubetedly the far greater majority of British lads, on the completion of their education become what is vaguely termed men of business, and at the present day it is an absolute necessity for the carrying on of that business against the keen competition which owing to European peace has manifested itself in foreign lands during the last twenty-five years, that we as 'a nation of merchants,' should be able to deal with our customers in their own tongues, and for this purpose it is of the utmost importance hat the youth of Great Britain should be instructed for the most part in living languages."

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

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"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
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TO NERVOUS MEN.

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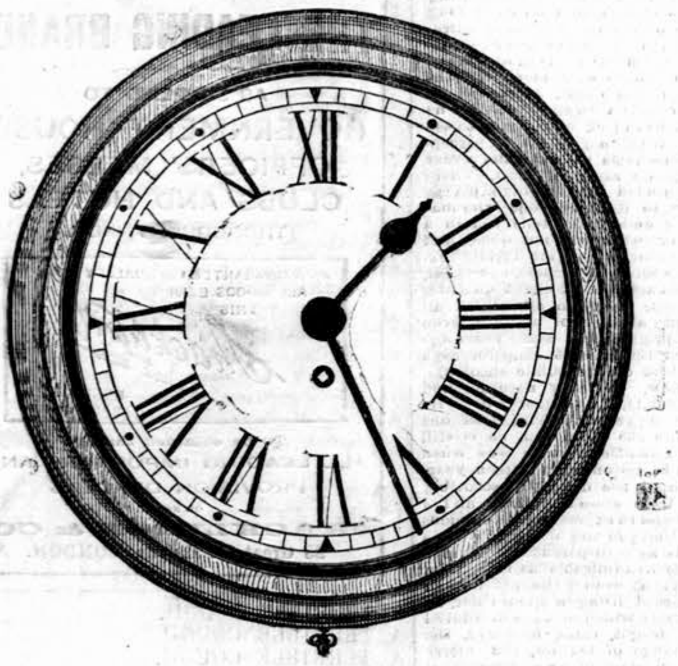

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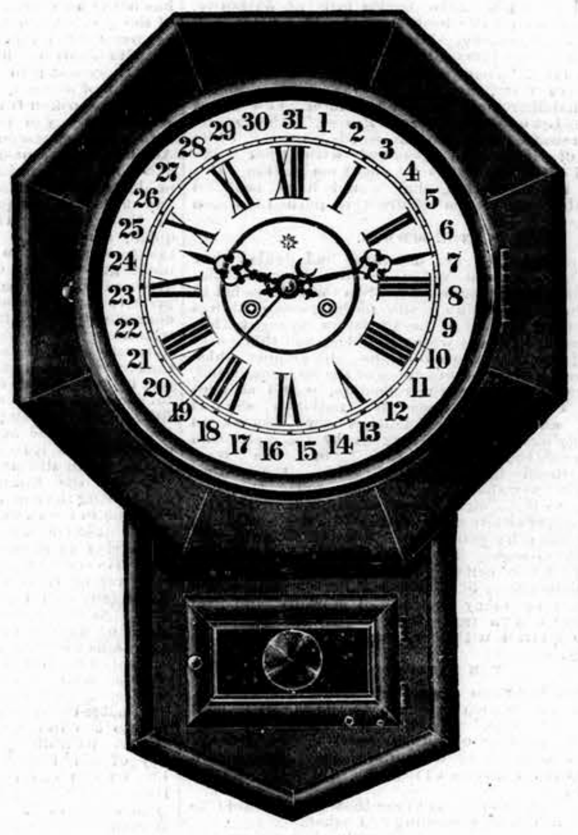

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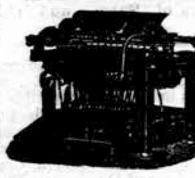

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